The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XII. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1901. NO. 44

LOCAL NOTES.

Attention, Republicans!

The Republicans of Mapleton borough are requested to meet at the borough lock-up at seven o'clock

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 24th,

to name candidates to be voted for at the primaries which will be held Saturday evening, January 26, 1901.

A. M. PARKER,
Committeeman.

—J. M. Steese has been appointed postmaster of Orbisonia.

—J. Duane Hicks was the guest of Harrisburg friends over Sunday.

—John K. Gillam and D. F. McConahy spent Sunday among friends in Tyrone.

—Miss Myrtle Myton spent Sabbath with her brother, James I. Myton, at Mill Creek,

—Mrs. A. B. Gillam visited Prof. F. W. Kieferle and family at Lewistown the past week.

—B. F. Clark, of Trough Creek, has had his pension increased to seventeen dollars per month.

—For men's dress suits, shoes, hats, shirts, etc., it will pay to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mt. Union, Pa.

—E. M. Jones, of Altoona, chief clerk of Superintendent Shand, of the Altoona division, was a prominent Mapleton visitor yesterday evening.

—At W. G. Ewing's, Mt. Union, you can get dress plaids as low as 5 cents per yard and all wool 36 inch dress goods at 25 cents per yard.

—Charles D. Jones, of Tell township, son of county commissioner A. W. Jones, has been appointed mercantile appraiser for the year 1901.

—Mrs. P. J. Poorman and children, of Tyrone, after a pleasant visit with Mrs. Poorman's mother, Mrs. C. Shoop, in Hare's Valley, returned home Sunday.

—Among our recent callers were our friends E. S. Chilcott, W. L. Swope, Joshua Gosnell and wife, of Trough Creek Valley, and A. Milton Park, of Saltillo.

—Hamilton Stewart, of Pittsburg, secretary of the Harbison & Walker Company, was the guest of the editor of the ITEM on Monday. He is a pleasant gentleman.

—Hon. Louis E. Atkinson has been appointed president judge of the Juniata-Perry district to fill the unexpired term of Judge Lyons, deceased. A good appointment.

—Mrs. Catharine Banks, who was summoned to the bedside of her dying daughter in Altoona, took seriously ill while there and has not been able to return home.

—W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, carries a big line of ladies' dress goods, muslin sheetings, table linens, sheetings, ginghams, plaids. etc., and it will pay to see his goods before purchasing.

—Notice has been given by Superintendent Wilson Brown, of the appointment of Dr. W. J. Campbell as railroad surgeon at Mount Union. To date from January 15th. We congratulate the doctor on his appointment.

—Workingmen, by agreement, are doing a great deal of good, practical temperance work. At Toledo the ore-handlers and longshoremen enter into an agreement with the dock operators along Lake Erie ports that no intoxicants shall be used by the men during working hours. It means the saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the men.

—Luther B. Kline, of Huntingdon, died at his home in that place Monday morning from consumption. He was aged 56 years, 11 months and 21 days. Deceased was a native of Berks county but had been a resident of Huntingdon for thirty-five years. He was a photographer by trade and was recognized as one of the best artists in the state. He is survived by his wife, two brothers, one sister, three sons and four daughters. Mr. Kline was prominent in Masonic circles and was held in high esteem by members of the craft.

—Preaching service by the pastor in the Presbyterian church on next Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock. Everybody welcome.

—Following is report for Lincoln school, Union township, for fourth month: Whole No. enrolled, males 13, females 14, total 27: average attendance, males 6, females 12, total 18; per cent. of attendance, males 88, females 91, total 90. The following pupils were present every day: Frank Dell, George Morgan, Clair Dell, Willis Dell, Ada Querry, Edna Dell, Edith Dell, Blanche Querry, Cora Shoop, Bertha Shoop, George Shoop. Louisa A. Dell, teacher.

—Railroad contractors have been numerous in this section during the past few weeks. The contract for the new work in this vicinity will be awarded next Monday. Operations will be commenced as soon as the equipment necessary can be brought on the ground. It is is estimated that it will require seven months to complete the eight miles between Mount Union bridge and Coal siding. It will require about 500,000 cubic yards of embankment on this section.

—The Western penitentiary bill for the maintenance of prisoners from Huntingdon county during the year 1900 has been received at the office of the County Commissioners and shows the balance due the institution to be $1745.38. The total number of days charged against the twenty-two prisoners sent from this county is 6713, and at a cost of 36⅓ cents per day for maintenance the gross bill amounts to $2439.06. From this amount is deducted a credit by labor of $693.68, leaving the net balance to be paid $1745.38.—*Globe.*

—The following prizes have been awarded along the middle division of the Pennsylvania as the result of the general manager's inspection: R. L. Roe, supervisor of division No. 7, for the best supervisor's division on the middle division, $100; Austin Pfahler, foreman sub-division No. 20, for best sub-division, $60; G. W. Kauffman, foreman sub division No. 2, for the best sub-division on supervisor's division No. 5, $50; Joseph Jacobs, foreman sub-division No. 23 for the best division on supervisor's division No. 6, $50; Nicholas Miller, foreman sub-division No. 34, for best sub-division on supervisor's division No. 7, $50; James McGlinsey, foreman sub-division No. 52, for best sub-division of supervisor's division No. 8, $50.

—Deputy Revenue Collector W. J. Dixon, assisted by Policeman Fred Dupont and Esquire Gildner, of Rockwood, Wednesday evening captured what is claimed to be the largest moonshine still ever taken in Somerset county. There were two large copper kettles, with a capacity of about 240 gallons, both bright and lately put to use. There were also eight coils of copper, known as a worm. The still was situated about one-half mile from Jacob Tinkey's, in a ravine in the heart of the Laurel Hill mountain, in Middlecreek township. Two paid guides led them to the spot. They also destroyed one barrel of whisky, twenty-four gallons of wine, twelve barrels of mash, twenty-five gallons of molasses and 150 pounds of chop.

—Mrs. Cline Confer, of Beech Creek, Centre county, met with a peculiar and serious accident a few days ago. She was drawing water at the well when the windlass slipped away from her and in flying around struck her on the wrist, causing considerable pain. She hurried into the house and sat down near the cook stove, the front door of which was open. Mrs. Confer noticed herself getting sick and fainted, falling forward and running her hand through the stove door into the fire. After a little while she regained consciousness, and upon withdrawing her hand found it horribly burned, the ends of the fingers being burned to a crisp. She was alone in the house at the time and might have been burned to death had her clothing taken fire.

—David Allen, a step-son of Edward Hamel, of Windber, formerly of Mapleton, was killed in the Philippine Islands on September 14th last. The remains were buried but were subsequently raised, placed in a metallic case and shipped home. They arrived in Tyrone last Saturday and on Sunday afternoon were reinterred with military honors.

James Brene.

James Brene, whose death occurred in this place Monday night, January 14th, at 8.30 o'clock, was a native of Union county where he was born October 31, 1834. He was one of twelve children and early in life left his home and never returned to it. He enlisted during the civil war for a short term of service with a Pittsburg regiment. His discharge was burned in a fire at Burnt Cabins a few years ago and he never filed an application for a duplicate. In 1864 he came to Mapleton and from here went to Lucy Furnace, thence to Orbisonia. He followed mining nearly all his life. At Orbisonia he married a Miss McMullin who died about fifteen years ago. In 1891 he married Mrs. Kate McMullin, of Mapleton, who survives him, and has since resided here. He was a man of pleasant disposition. The remains were interred Thursday morning, January 17, 1901, in the U. B. cemetery, services conducted by Rev. R. S. Woodward being held in the U. B. church.

Mrs. Ellen Price.

Sunday afternoon on mail the remains of Mrs. Ellen Price were brought to Mapleton. Mrs. Price died at her home in Altoona at 6.20 o'clock Saturday morning of a complication of diseases. She had been in ill health for a long time and several days before her dissolution her friends had given up all hope of her recovery. Deceased was a daughter of John and Catharine Banks and was born February 6, 1852. Most of her early life was spent in Mapleton but she has resided in Altoona for the past eighteen years. She was a member of the Bethany Lutheran church and was esteemed by a wide circle of friends. She is survived by her husband, S. S. Price, of Altoona, her mother, Mrs. Catharine Banks, one brother, William, and one sister, Mrs. David Wagner. The remains were interred Monday afternoon in the U. B. cemetery.

Speaking of Newspapers.

With a news gathering service sweeping the world down to the last second, and with an editorial page the product of judgment, ability, force, discrimination and real humor, The Pittsburg Times is conspicuous as a daily newspaper that is good reading always. It is safe to assert that there are more clippings of news events worth preserving and of general information made from The Times than from any other paper published in Pittsburg. Like a good home, it is tidy, clean, comfortable, and with everything of the best one finds within its pages information, instruction, comfort and pleasure as he may desire. That it conducts no type founder's vaudeville of freak headlines makes it the pride of the printer's craft. It is not above republishing from the humble country papers and whatever it uses it invariably gives full credit. "The Wooden Indian," quaint in his philosophy, has tomahawked to death many a tired, unhappy feeling. The serial story, of the best, is told in installments neither too close together nor too far apart. The editorials are written with sincerity, directness of expression, and reliability of information that make the page the daily text book of many a person in life's school of facts. Giving other people the right of individual opinion it is never a scold nor a nagger. The Times, first and above all, is reliable. Its telegraphic service covers civilization. Its local news is crisp and honest. Its financial and market reports are accurate. The sporting world is covered in an attractive way. The social field is carefully and intelligently cultivated. Six cents a week.

Dr. A. J. Hamilton's Address.

Address of Dr. A. J. Hamilton before Pomona Grange at Trough Creek, Huntingdon county, January 10, 1901, the subject being "The Beneficial Influence of the Grange." Dr. Hamilton spoke as follows:

WORTHY MASTER:—It may be laid down as a broad proposition that man, working alone, unaided, can accomplish little or nothing. In fact, man considered as a unit is the most helpless creature in the universe. Nature, when she formed him, gave him no physical means, offensive or defensive, but simply armed him with reason, and then flung him, naked and helpless, into the arena with instructions to shift for himself. Of course there are exceptions to this as to all other rules. There are men who have towered above the common mediocrity as giant peaks tower above the level plain, but these exceptions, although brilliant, are not numerous. Nature in the fullness of time may produce an Arkwright destined to revolutionize the industrial world, or an Eli Whitney to teach the cotton planters how to separate the seed from the fibre and thus clothe the world as it never was clothed before, or an Erickson or an Edison to enlarge the boundaries of civilization in all directions, but these men are but pioneers who show the way. It remains for the rank and file, for the common people to work out the principles which they discover and apply them to the common wants of mankind, and it is found that this can be done more successfully through combined effort working together, through mutual aid, mutual sympathy, mutual council; each one thinking for himself, but the whole thinking together.

If it were necessary to prove this position we might cite numberless examples all through the pages of history. It held true in the time of the ancient Israelites who accomplished their greatest work while they maintained their tribal relations. It held true among the Greeks who grew greater and greater so long as they clung to their democratic ideas until at last they were able to conquer the world. It held true with the rugged Romans, and in our own country it was most brilliantly illustrated in the history of the Puritans. Here it had the freest play, here it was most thoroughly tried out and here its results were most transplendant.

You all know more or less of this singular people; how they left their homes in the old world because they could not conform to the religious ideas of those about them; how they differed in nowise from those from whom they separated, but developed the same intolerance as soon as they possessed the power. How in their ignorance and superstition they burned witches and in their misdirected, fiery zeal they persecuted the Quaker! And yet these people, with all their bigotry, narrow-mindedness, overweening pride and religious intolerance, conquered a place in history which will endure forever. Why there is no man living in all this broad land today who would not be proud to boast that he possessed even the fourth part of a farthing's worth of Puritan blood in his veins. And they won fame and fortune, and power and renown in a country where a weak people would have perished, or a tender people would have frozen to death. What enabled them to do it? Why the rigid application of the principle we are discussing to-day. The principle of mutual aid, mutual sympathy, mutual counsel. Each one thinking for himself, yet all thinking and acting as a unit.

The Puritans developed and perfected this principle under the working model of what was known as the Town meeting. Every neighborhood had its Town meeting. Here every problem which in any way concerned them was discussed. Nothing was so small as to be beneath their notice; nothing so great but they attempted to solve it. Perhaps it was the straying of a calf, it received their attention, or one of the profoundest questions of Theology they grappled with it. And thus, by mutual aid, mutual counsel, they strengthened and encouraged each other, and finally accomplished a work that astonished the world and attained for themselves undying fame. These were the old Puritans, and this was the Town meeting; the prototype, the forerunner, the analogue of the modern Grange. Of course their spheres of influence differed widely, yet they had much in common. The Town meeting was the offspring of a peculiar civilization and became one of the most powerful influences in the further development of that civilization which gave it birth. The Grange was born of peculiar agricultural conditions and it has become the most powerful factor, the most potent lever, the greatest influence in the furtherance and the uplifting of that agriculture which produced it.

That there has been a great awakening among farmers during the last fifty years is apparent to any one who will inquire, and this awakening has not been along agricultural lines alone but along educational and social lines as well. When present at the Farmers' Institute a few weeks ago, I was impressed with the thought that such a meeting even a few years ago would have been an impossibility. To see farmers rise in their places and hear them discuss questions of common interest in a lucid, connected and logical manner was a revelation. Why even in my time the farmer was looked upon as being a rather thick headed fellow; one who needed no education in his business, and one, for the most part, who did not possess one. But the farmer of today is the real gentleman. He has discovered his worth and is determined that it shall be recognized. He is perfectly free and independent. He is not compelled to fawn at the feet of some coal baron or railway king that he and his wife and children may live. He does not suffer abuse at the hands of some "underling" lest he lose his "job." He is free; he is independent. If he does not wish to plow he may reap, and if he does not wish to reap, he can harness his own horse to his own carriage and take his wife and daughter to the Grange meeting, and under these genial conditions he has developed, he has grown, he has expanded, he has flowered out until today, in true worth, true manhood, true independence, he is in a class by himself, away above and beyond any other class or condition of mankind. Much of this he owes to his own individual efforts, much to the general stimulation of the war but most to the Grange in and through which he has had an opportunity to measure his own worth and position with that of other classes of workers and to learn by the comparison how immeasurably superior his place is to theirs.

As in the days of the Puritans, even now the power for good, the power for advancement, the power for development, lies in mutual help, mutual counsel, mutual sympathy, and through no other agency can this power be employed by the farmer with the ease, the accuracy, the directness of the Grange. Here, as in the old Town meetings, all meet together on a common level. The rich and the poor, all ages and both sexes, and all are expected to be heard. all are entitled to a hearing. If a patron learns or discovers some proceedure which is superior to the old, it is his duty as well as his privilege to make it known to the Grange. Here its merits are discussed; if good, it is adopted. Here the relations of the farmer to other classes of workers are illuminated. Here proposed plans are eagerly criticised; if good, they are encouraged, if bad protests are formulated against their adoption. The aggregate of personal experience here becomes a common possession from which each one can select that which fits his own peculiar needs. And thus the great agricultural world advances and the farmer's occupation approaches more and more nearly to an exact science.

Had we the time I would like to enlarge somewhat upon the educational influence of the Grange, for I believe that when this order is firmly established, correctly conducted and liberally attended, it is the greatest educational factor outside the church and the common school. It teaches a love of the beautiful through its song service. It leads to a better knowledge of English through its essays and its papers. It teaches something of rhetoric and declamation through its speeches and its lectures. And it encourages and stimulates thought and research and investigation not along agricultural lines only but along all other lines as well.

That it exerts a moral force none will deny. Its sessions are opened with prayer. Its ritual is clothed in beautiful and enobling language. Its lessons are drawn from nature. Its songs are rich in imagery and in beautiful thought. Its sessions are conducted in a dignified and decorous manner. The stiffness of age is relieved by the gayety of youth and the exuberant life of youth is toned down by the gentleness of the aged. Thus a happy medium is maintained and all are made brighter and better through its influence.

Finally there is the social side of the Grange, perhaps less dwelt upon and less understood, but of more importance than any other. Approaching more closely to the family circle than other orders, its meetings are only less sacred than those around the "Ingle-nook." Here we meet together and if we do not love each other better, we respect each other more. Here we meet together, work together, talk together, sing together, act together in entire harmony and good will. We come together tired with labor and irritated with the petty annoyances of everyday life and we separate, rested in body and refreshed in mind, our annoyances forgotten, our labor lightened, encouraged to renewed effort, renewed purpose. In all these things, what more social or religious organization can match the Grange?

Therefore, because of the stimulus of this order to concentrated effort; because of its educational influence; because of its moral tone, and because of its unmatched social features, we say in humble reverence, God Speed the Grange.

CALIFORNIA.

Thirty-five Days' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a special personally-conducted tour through California, to leave New York and Philadelphia on February 14, by the "Golden Gate Special," composed exclusively of Pullman parlor-smoking, dining, drawing-room, sleeping compartment, and observation cars, returning by March 20. This special train will be run over the entire route. The best hotels will be used where extended stops are made, but the train will be at the constant command of the party.

Round-trip tickets, covering all necessary expenses, $450 from all points on Pennsylvania Railroad except Pittsburg, from which point the rate will be $445.

For further information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street. Newark, N. J.; B. Courlaender, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia. 1-16-01-2t

This season there is a large death rate among children from croup and lung troubles. Prompt action will save the little ones from these terrible diseases. We know of nothing so certain to give instant relief as One Minute Cough Cure. It can also be relied upon in grippe and all throat and lung troubles of adults. Pleasant to take. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Doctor: Do you know the effects of getting too much mercury into your system?

Denny: Yis, doctor, I'd be a thermometer.

When threatened by pneumonia or any other lung trouble, prompt relief is necessary, as it is dangerous to delay. We would suggest that One Minute Cough Cure be taken as soon as indications of having taken cold are noticed. It cures quickly and its early use prevents consumption. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Hoax—The fellow who sold me that mule said he was gentle, and the animal not only kicks but bites.

Joax—Well, it's a poor mule that won't work both ways.

LIFE'S DISAPPOINTMENTS.

Advancing spring hath wintry days.
Ascending paths have downward ways,
And quickest flights have sore delays.

Tides oft seem ebbing while they flow,
Spring flowers are frost-nipt ere they blow,
Returning health ill days can show.
—Henry Housman.

A Lesson in Art.

"Advice—you'd like my advice, you say. Advice is the opinion of a friend which one asks when one has made up one's mind what course to pursue."

Mr. Fenton's smile broadened into a laugh as the pretty girl who stood before him flushed slightly, turning her head away with a little impatient movement.

"I thought that you were my friend," said Olive West, reproachfully, with her face still averted.

"And you were right there, my dear," said Mr. Fenton. "But you know perfectly well that you have made up your mind what course to pursue."

"How could I make up my mind without hearing what you have to say to me on the subject of my going to London?" said she. "My future is serious enough to me, Mr. Fenton, and I fancied that you might also—"

"And so I should, my little friend, if I didn't know you as well as I do. Come, now, tell me all that troubles you. Is it art or Dick this time?"

The girl colored very prettily; then her brows contracted.

"I like Dick," she said, "but—"

"Ah!"

"Yes, I like him very much, but—"

"Quite so. You mean that you shrink from the commonplace aspects of a future to be spent in this neighborhood. You long for the larger life—the wider horizon in the higher realms of art? Isn't that what your 'but' means?"

"Exactly," she cried. "I feel inclined to ask what is the good of being born into the world if one cannot achieve something higher than is within one's reach here?"

"I have now and again asked myself the same question," said Mr. Fenton. "If we could suggest any adequate answer to that question, we should have solved one of the greatest problems of the universe. Have you never heard of the waste of nature?"

"To live in Hazelbury is not to live in the world, it seems to me," said the girl. "I feel that I was made to do something in the world—the world—that is not Hazelbury. Hazelbury is hopeless."

"And yet Hazelbury has a reading society, hasn't it? If you don't get through a volume of Carlyle in a month you are fined a dime; if you are lured into reading a novel you have to pay a quarter."

"The reading society is a piece of foolishness."

"Then there is the Church Choral union."

Olive laughed.

"A rookery with a sore throat," she said. "Oh, I'm sick of Hazelbury. I want something larger—fuller—I want life. I want to live."

"And so you won't marry Dick Overton?" suggested Mr. Fenton.

"I'm afraid not," said Olive, shaking her head. "Marrying Dick would mean dooming myself to a future in Hazelbury."

"I can't deny that. His father's bank is here, and he is in the business. He'll be a partner in three or four years. Of course, if you don't marry Dick some one else will."

There was a considerable pause before she said, with a little frown:

"I hope they will be happy."

"That's very kind of you, but I'd rather hear you express a wish to scratch her face. I suppose the girl will be Lottie Shepherd."

Olive's lips curled after her eyes had given a quick flash.

"I hope they will be happy," she said again, but in quite a different tone from that which marked her previous expression of the same hope.

"Ah, that sounds healthier; there's a promise of scratches in every word. Still, it might be Mary Marchmont."

"I hope not. If I cannot marry Dick myself—"

"But you can."

She shook her head in a way that suggested a certain chastened pride. She knew that Dick wished for nothing better than to marry her.

"I see it is hopeless looking to you for advice," she said sadly. "Even you do not understand me, though I fancied you did. I will not trouble you any longer, Mr. Fenton."

"Sit down again, and don't be a goose," said he. "I knew that you had made up your mind what to do, and yet you said you came to me for advice. Now it so happens that I quite agree with you in this particular matter. It would be ridiculous for a girl with such aspirations as you possess to marry the son of a banker at a place such as this is; you would both be miserable for the rest of your lives."

"That is what I feel. I do feel it very deeply."

"Of course you do. What is the name of the young woman who was staying with you in the summer—the artist young woman?"

"Angela Power."

"Of course, that's her name. You learned a good deal from her, did you not?"

"A good deal? Everything! I learned everything from her. She taught me what life is—what art is."

"Quite so. What art is, and what Dick is not. And now you have made up your mind to go and live that ideal life in London; and as you have done me the honor to ask my advice in the matter, it is most gratifying to me to be able to tell you that I believe you to be quite right."

"You advise me to go to London?"

"Undoubtedly I do. Why should you remain in a place where it is impossible that any work of art could receive the appreciation of which it is deserving?"

"I'm so glad you think so. Oh, I feel that I have got it in me to succeed as an artist. I cannot expect to have a studio of my own all at once, of course, but I mean to share one with Angela and a couple of other girls."

That will be a capital plan at first. Later on, no doubt, you will think of building something palatial. But let me advise you not to do so in a hurry. I hear that one can pick up a good many palatial studios nowadays for about a tenth part of the money spent in building them."

"I shall keep my eyes open, never fear."

"And open the eyes of other people, I'm sure—people in this neighborhood who have got as much idea of art and—and life as they have of the most suitable cuisine for the inhabitants of the planet Mars."

She gave a laugh. He knew from that laugh that he had rightly guessed what was in her heart. Life was not life so long as it did not make people open their eyes.

"I know I shall have to work hard," she said; "but what signifies working hard when it leads to appreciation?"

"What, indeed? Why, it becomes as a dream of the night. And when do you mean to leave us?"

"I feel that the sooner I get into harness the better it will be for all of us. Time is flying. I have wasted too many years of my life already. I shall be an old woman before I have begun to live."

"I think you are on the shady side of 20 already."

"I am 2."

"Is it possible? Ah, yes, you'll have to make haste if you want to do anything before you are past work.

The girl smiled the confident smile of 23 in the presence of 50.

"I can go home now with a light heart," she said. "Of course, poor mother was opposed to my scheme."

"Oh, of course. Mothers sometimes have queer ideas. I shouldn't wonder if she questioned the possibility of your doing better for yourself than marrying Dick."

"That is exactly what she said," cried the girl. "'Marriage is the best career for a girl,' poor mother said, when I told her all that I hoped to do."

"Ah! that is so like a mother—marriage a career! Well, well!"

"And I promised her to be guided by what you would say, so now I can go home with a light heart."

Mr. Fenton gave her his hand.

She clapsed it in both her own quite prettily while she thanked him again and again. But when she got to the door she turned as if she had something more to say. For some reason or other the words did not come at once. She kept her eyes fixed on the handle of the door, at which she worked. She seemed greatly interested in the mechanism. He waited patiently for her to speak.

"I—I—like Dick very much, Mr. Fenton," she said at last. "I only feel that—that—well, I'll be sorry to leave Dick."

"That's because you have a kind heart, my dear," said he. "But if I were you I wouldn't think too much about Dick's disappointment. I know what these young chaps are; they fancy, for the time being, that it would be impossible for them to think of any other girl than the one on whom they believe they have set their hearts, but, bless your soul, my child, they are over head and ears with another girl before the one that has treated them (as you suppose) unkindly has finished her afternoon tea. Don't worry yourself about Master Dick; he'll find ample consolation for your absence before you are gone 24 hours, the young rascal!"

There was another pause and some more twitching of the handle of the door before she said:

"I hope he may be happy."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Cordially Invited to a Hanging.

Sheriff Meyers has been overrun with people who want tickets of admission. Those he has issued read: "You are cordially invited to be present to witness the execution of John Owen, Friday, Dec. 21, at 1 p. m."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

MURDER: SECOND DEGREE

Jury Declares the Guilt of Jennie Bosschieter's Slayers.

THIRTY YEARS IS THE PENALTY

Dramatic End of the Famous Murder Trial at Paterson, N. J. — Five Jurymen Stood For First Degree and One For Acquittal—Condemned Men Show Relief at the Result.

Paterson, N. J.—Murder in the second degree was the verdict found by the jury against Walter C. McAlister, William A. Death and Andrew J. Campbell, the three young men who on the night of October 18 drugged and assaulted the seventeen-year-old girl, Jennie Bosscheiter, with the result that she died in the carriage in which they brought her back to Paterson from the lonely place, four miles out on the Rock road, where the crime was committed. The extreme penalty which may be imposed is imprisonment at hard labor for thirty years. Immediately after the announcement of the verdict Judge Dixon remanded the prisoners to the jail.

The jury was out for a little over four hours. So much time would not have been required for their deliberations had not one man held out stubbornly for acquittal, according to a statement made by one of the jurymen. The first ballot showed, ten minutes after the jury retired, that six jurors favored a verdict as finally given, while five stood for murder in the first degree. One man stood for acquittal, and it was not until all the evidence had been gone over carefully that he could be persuaded to change his decision.

The verdict was in line with the general expectations as expressed by persons in the courtroom who had been present throughout the trial.

Word was sent out at 7.15 that the jury was ready to hand in its verdict. Messengers were dispatched for the judge and counsel. Judge Dixon appeared on the bench a few minutes later. The prisoners were led in at the same time.

What must have been a half hour of terrible suspense for the prisoners followed. Their counsel did not appear in the courtroom until 8 o'clock, and meanwhile they sat nervously expecting the climax at any moment. When Lawyers Michael and Charles Dunn did appear, the jurymen were led in and the three prisoners stood facing them.

"Have you arrived at a decision in this case?" asked Judge Dixon, after the jurors had answered to their names.

"We have," came from the jurors.

"Are you all of one mind?" asked Deputy Clerk Charles A. Bergen.

The jury answered in the affirmative, and in answer to the final question Charles Brett, the foreman, answered:

"We find the defendants guilty of murder in the second degree."

As the clerk went through the formalities of recording the verdict each of the defendants breathed a sigh of relief. Death, who had been in a most pitiable state of anxiety, straightened up, threw out his chest, and looked like a man who had been acquitted. A slight color came into the face of Campbell, which up to that time had been ghastly pale. McAlister also seemed relieved.

"I remand these three prisoners," said Judge Dixon.

The handcuffs were again adjusted on their wrists and they were led back to jail. Inside they refused to talk.

The pleadings were by former Judge William J. Hoffman for the defense and by Prosecutor Emley for the State. Judge Hoffman's efforts were directed toward dissipating or weakening the testimony of Professor Witthaus, while the Prosecutor eloquently hammered home the revolting scenes of the crime, taking up the evidence piece by piece and thread by thread, in a speech of two hours' duration.

But it was when Judge Dixon began his charge that the scene in the court room became dramatic and impressive. Every one seemed to realize as he listened to the voice of the Judge through which a thrill of emotion was plainly perceptible, that he was justly, but fairly, laying down the law. He spoke for forty minutes, deliberately and solemnly, and with the clean diction and earnest force for which he is famous. Judge Dixon's charge was concluded at 3.45 p. m., and the jury retired.

"Are you satisfied?" Prosecuting Attorney Emley was asked as he was leaving the courtroom.

"The State is content," he replied, "because the State and its representatives have done their full duty. Personally there has never been vindictiveness in my heart."

Michael Dunn, counsel for Campbell and Death, said that the case would be appealed to the Supreme Court on error, and it is understood former Judge Francis Scott has acquiesced. If the verdict of the Passaic County Court is sutained he will then carry it to the Court of Errors and Appeals.

This practically means that the case will be tied up for two years. In the meantime the men may ask to be sent to Trenton, and in any event their time will be counted from the day they enter. If they stay here they get no credit for time they are in jail.

This wonderful trial, unparalleled in many respects, was begun at 10 o'clock Monday morning. Within five days, with no evening sessions, a jury was chosen, a great mass of evidence was presented against and in behalf of the three accused men, the Judge's charge was delivered, the jury calmly deliberated, and the verdict of guilty was rendered.

George J. Kerr will be tried as soon as Prosecutor Emley feels capable of the task. Kerr may plead guilty to manslaughter, which would be tantamount to taking the limit, for little leniency is expected from Judge Dixon. However, Lawyer Harding is anxious to figure in a trial of such importance, and will fight the case.

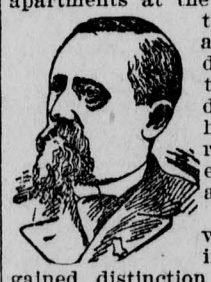
THE PRINCIPALS IN THE PATERSON MURDER CASE.

(McAlister, Campbell and Death were found guilty of causing the death of Jennie Bosschieter, a seventeen-year-old mill girl. Kerr, the other accused man, secured a separate trial.)

JAMES A. MOUNT DEAD.

Former Governor Stricken With Heart Disease in an Indianapolis Hotel.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Former Governor James A. Mount dropped dead in his apartments at the Denison Hotel, in this city. He retired as Governor on Monday. He left the hotel for a walk after dinner, according to his custom. On his return he complained of feeling faint, and died soon after.



James A. Mount was a private soldier in the Civil War and gained distinction for bravery. He had once been State Senator, that being the only office he had held except the Governorship. He was born in Ohio and was fifty-seven years old. He had lived in Indiana the greater part of his life.

Twenty-five Sailors Drowned.

The British steamer Kaisari was wrecked at Reunion Island, and twenty-five lives were lost.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3¼c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—West, extra	—	@	21
Firsts	20	@	20½
Thirds to seconds	17	@	19
State dairy tubs, extra	19	@	19½
Imitation creamery	13½	@	17
Factory finest	13½	@	14
Low grades	11	@	12½

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, fancy	11¼	@	11½
Small	—	@	12
Part skims, good to prime	6½	@	7¼
Full skims	2	@	2½

EGGS.

Nearby—Fancy	23	@	24
State and Penn	23	@	24
Western—Choice	19½	@	20
Southern—Choice	18	@	19½

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice, 1900	2 57½	@	2 60
Medium	—	@	2 25
Pea, choice	2 32½	@	2 35
Red kidney, choice	2 42½	@	2 45
White kidney, choice	2 60	@	2 65
Yellow eye	—	@	2 60
Lima, Cal	3 80	@	3 85
Green peas, bags	1 17½	@	1 20

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples, Ben Davis, per bbl.	2 00	@	3 00
Baldwin, per bbl	1 75	@	3 00
Greening, per bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Grapes, Catawba, per bask.	8	@	10
Cranberries, per bbl	7 50	@	10 00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb	—	@	10
Chickens, per lb	—	@	9
Roosters, per lb	—	@	6
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	9
Ducks, per pair	45	@	70
Geese, per pair	1 00	@	1 37
Pigeons, per pair	25	@	30

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	6	@	10½
Broilers, Phila., per lb	12	@	16
Fowls, State & Penn., per lb.	—	@	10
Chickens, West., per lb	8	@	10½
Ducks, Western, per lb	7	@	11
Geese, Western, per lb	6	@	8
Squabs, per dozen	1 50	@	3 00

HOPS.

State—1900, choice, per lb.	19	@	20
1900, common to fair	14	@	16
Pacific coast—1900, choice.	18	@	19

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	—	@	92½
No. 1, per 100 lb	85	@	87½
No. 2, per 100 lb	80	@	82½
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	77½	@	82½
Straw, long rye	75	@	85

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, L. I., per bbl.	1 50	@	1 87
State, per bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Sweets, per bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Onions—Orange Co., per bag	2 00	@	4 00
Eastern, red, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Eastern, white, per bbl	3 50	@	5 00
Cabbages, L. I., per 100	3 00	@	4 00
Turnips, per bbl	60	@	85
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 00	@	2 50
String beans, per crate	1 50	@	2 00
Squash, per bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Egg plant, per box	1 50	@	2 00
Peppers, per crate	1 25	@	1 50
Celery, per dozen	10	@	50
Lettuce, per basket	1 00	@	3 00
Beets, per crate	—	@	1 10
Spinach, per bbl	75	@	1 25
Brussels sprouts, per qt	4	@	10
Green peas, per basket	1 25	@	2 00
Kale, per bbl	65	@	80
Pumpkins, per bbl	50	@	75
Cauliflower, per basket	1 50	@	2 00
Cucumbers, per crate	2 00	@	3 00

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents	3 65	@	4 00
Spring patents	4 00	@	4 35
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	85⅜
No. 2 red	—	@	81
Corn—No. 2	46¼	@	47
Oats—No. 2 white	32½	@	32¾
Track mixed	30	@	31½
Rye—Western	58½	@	59
State	53	@	54
Lard, city	—	@	7.30c.

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	6	@	8½
Calves, city dressed	8½	@	12½
Country dressed	7½	@	11
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 50	@	4 50
Lambs, per 100 lb	4 50	@	6 15
Hogs—Live, per 100 lb	—	@	5 65
Country dressed	5	@	8

TOBACCO.

Havana tobacco continues active, the better grades being taken readily. Sumatra tobacco is quiet, with, however, a fair amount of trade passing. Western leaf continues dull but firm. Domestic cigar leaf is in good demand.

EXPORTS LARGEST EVER KNOWN.

The Value of Products Sent Out Last Year Nearly $1,500,000,000.

Washington, D. C.—A new record in the volume of exports was made by the United States in the calendar year just closed, when their total value was $1,478,050,854, or $202,582,883 in excess of the total for the year 1899, the highest previous record. In no month during the year did the aggregate fall below $100,000,000, and the total for December, $145,994,606, made a new record for that or any one month.

The imports of the year amounted to $829,052,116, or $30,084,706 in excess of those in the twelve months of 1889, and the balance of trade in favor of the United States for the period was $648,998,738, an increase of $172,498,177 over that of last year.

The total foreign trade of the United States in the twelve months was valued at $2,307,102,970, exceeding by $232,667,589 that of the year 1899. For December the imports were valued at $68,599,609, a decrease of $2,134,234 compared with those of the same month of 1899, while the exports, which were valued at $145,994,606, showed an increase of $22,726,773.

The imports of gold during the year aggregated $66,738,029, against $51,334,964 last year, and the exports at $54,134,623, against $45,379,411 last year, leaving a balance of $12,603,102 in favor of the United States.

Six Great Fertilizer Plants.

Captain John C. Brain, of Mobile, Ala., is promoter for New York capitalists in a project to build a $1,000,000 fertilizer works in Chattanooga, Tenn. Negotiations for the site are in progress, and the plant is to be one of six mammoth concerns which the syndicate proposes to build.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: Gates Are Wide Open — No Man is Barred From Receiving God's Grace — Christ's Sheepfold Contains Flocks of All Denominations.

[Copyright 1901.]

NEW YORK CITY.—On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Bowery mission, Dr. Talmage preached to a vast audience at the New York Academy of Music. Ministers of all denominations were present. The text was, John x, 16, "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

There is no monopoly in religion. The grace of God is not a little property that we may fence off and have all to ourselves. It is not a king's park, at which we look through a barred gateway, wishing that we might go in and see the statuary and the deer and the royal conservatory. No; it is a Father's orchard, and everywhere there are bars that we may let down and gates that we may swing open.

In my boyhood next to the country schoolhouse there was an orchard of apples owned by a very lame man who, although there were apples in the place perpetually decaying and by scores and scores of bushels, never would allow any of us to touch the fruit. Sometimes the lads of the school, in the sinfulness of a nature inherited from our first parents, who were ruined by the same temptation, invaded that orchard, but they soon retreated, for the man came after them at a speed reckless of making his lameness worse and cried out, "Boys, drop those apples or I will set the dog on you."

Well, my friends, there are Christian men who have the church under severe guard. There is fruit in this orchard for the whole world, but they have a rough and unsympathetic way of accosting outsiders, as though they had no business there, though the Lord wants all to come and take the choicest and the ripest fruit on the premises. Have you an idea that because you were baptized at eight months of age and because you have all your life been under hallowed influences you therefore have a right to one whole side of the Lord's table, spreading yourself out and taking up the entire room? I tell you no. You will have to haul in your elbows, for we will place on either side of you those whom you never expected would sit there; for, as Christ said to His people long ago, so He says to you and to me, "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

McDonald, the Scotchman, has thousands of head of sheep. Some of them are browsing on the heather, some of them are lying down under the trees, some are strolling over the mountains, some of them are in his yard. They are scattered all around in many places. Cameron, his neighbor, comes over and says: "I see you have thirty-six sheep. I have just counted them." "No," says McDonald, "I have a great many more sheep than you found in this yard. Some are here, and some are elsewhere. I have 4000 or 5000 in my flocks. 'Other sheep I have which are not of this fold.'" So Christ says to us. Here is a knot of Christians, but they make up a small part of the flock. Here is the Episcopal fold, the Methodist fold, the Lutheran fold, the Congregational fold, the Presbyterian fold, the Baptist and the Pedo-Baptist fold, the only difference between these last two being the way in which they wash the sheep, and so they are scattered all over. And we come with our statistics and say there are so many thousand of the Lord's sheep, but Christ responds: "No, no; you have not seen more than one out of a thousand of My flock. They are scattered all over the earth. 'Other sheep I have which are not of this fold.'"

Of all the merciful institutions which bless this city not one more thoroughly enters into the spirit of the text than does the Bowery mission, whose twentieth anniversary we to-day celebrate. During the past year 3000 souls have been saved through its instrumentality, and during its existence it has put its temporal and spiritual benediction upon hundreds of thousands of the poor and suffering and lost. With the bread of this life in one hand and the bread of eternal life in the other, it is doing a stupendous work, and to all its patrons Christ is saying: "I was hungry, and ye fed Me; naked, and ye clothed Me; sick and in prison, and ye visited Me. Inasmuch as ye did it unto Me, one of the least of these, ye did it to Me."

We need, as churches, to go into sympathy with the great outside world and let them know that none are so broken hearted or hard beset that they will not be welcomed. "No," says some fastidious Christian, "I do not like to be crowded in church. Do not put any one in my pew." My brother, what will you do in heaven, when a great multitude that no man can number assembles? They will put fifty in your pew. What are the people assembled in Christian churches compared with the mightier millions outside? Some churches are like a hospital, that should advertise that its patients must have nothing worse than toothache or runrounds, but no broken heads, no crushed ankles or fractured limbs. Bring there for treatment moderate sinners, velvet coated sinners and sinners with a gloss on.

It was as though at a great battle there were left 10,000 wounded and dying on the field, and three surgeons gave all their time to a half dozen patients in a barn hospital. The Major General comes in and says to the doctors: "Come out here and look at the 10,000 dying for lack of surgical attendance." "No," say the three doctors standing there fanning their patients, "we have a half dozen important cases here, and we are attending to them, and when we are not positively busy with their wounds it takes all our time to keep the flies off."

In this awful battle of sin and sorrow, where millions have fallen on millions, do not let us spend all our time in taking care of a few people, and when the command comes, "Go into the world," say practically, "No, I cannot go; I have a few choice cases, and I am busy keeping off the flies."

We need, as churches, to stop bombarding the old iron-clad sinners that have been proof against thirty years of Christian assault and take aim in other directions.

Years ago I visited a New England factory village. I went up to the door of a factory, and I saw on the outside the words, "No admittance." Of course I went in, and coming to the second door I saw the words, "No admittance." Getting clear on into the factory I saw they were making pins, useful pins, and nothing but pins. So I think there is sometimes an exclusiveness among some of the churches.

The outside world comes up and looks at the door and there is something which seems to say, "No admittance," and the world comes up to the pew door and sees written over it, "No admittance," and looks at the pulpit and there is something there which seems to say "No admittance," while we stand inside of the same churches hammering out our little niceties of religious belief, making pins.

Oh, for deeper appreciation of the sentiment of my text, "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

I remark again the heavenly Shepherd is going to find a great many of His sheep among those who are now rejecters of Christianity. Some of the mightiest advocates of the gospel were once skeptics. Thomas Chalmers once a skeptic, Robert Hall a skeptic, Christmas Evans a skeptic, Charles G. Finney a skeptic, Paul, the apostle, once a skeptic. But when once with strong hand they laid hold of the gospel chariot they rolled it on with what momentum! I do not know how you came to reject Christianity. It may have been through the infidel talk of some young man in the store or shop or factory. It may have been through the trickery of some professed Christian man, who disgusted you with religion. It may be that thirty years ago you lost all faith by what happened in an oil company which was formed amid the petroleum excitement. The company owned no land, or, if they did, there was no sign of oil produced. But the president of the company was a Presbyterian elder and the treasurer an Episcopal vestryman and one director was a Methodist class leader and the other officers prominent members of Baptist and Congregational churches. Circulars were got out telling what fabulous prospects opened before this company. The circular had all the hues of earth and sea and sky. The letters flamed with all the beauty of gold and jasper and amethyst. Innocent men and women who had a little money to invest and that little their all said, "I do not know anything about this company, but so many good men are at the head of it that it must be excellent, and taking stock in it must be almost as good as joining the church." So they bought their stock, and perhaps received one dividend to keep them still. But after awhile they found that the company had reorganized and had a different president, a different treasurer and different directors. Other engagements or an overcoming modesty had caused the former officers of the company, with many regrets, to resign, and all the subscribers of that stock had to show for their investment was a beautifully ornamented certificate. Sometimes that man, looking over his old papers, comes across that certificate, and it is so suggestive that he vows he wants none of the religion that the president and directors of that oil company professed.

But I do not stop now to know how you came into rejection of Christianity. You frankly tell me that you do reject it. You do not believe that Christ is a divine being, although you admit that He was a very good man. You do not believe that the Bible was inspired of God, although you think there are some very fine things in it. You believe that the Scriptural description of Eden was only an allegory. There are fifty things that I believe that you do not believe, and yet you are an accommodating man. Everybody that knows you says that of you.

If I should ask you to do a kindness for me, or if any one else should ask of you a kindness, you would do it. If when you are ill I should come to you with a phial of medicine and say, "This kind of medicine has cured fifty people who were just as badly off as you are. Take it," and you replied, "I do not want to take it. I have no confidence in it," I would say, "Take it to oblige me," and you would say, "Well, if it will accommodate you I will take it."

Now, you have found that this world is insufficient, and you are sick of sin. I come to you with a gospel medicine. It has cured hundreds and thousands and millions. Will you take it? "No," you say. "I have no confidence in it." Take it, then, to oblige me. I tell you of a physician who has cured more blind eyes and bound up more broken hearts and healed more ghastly wounds than all the doctors since the time of Aesculapius. Be obliging, and just make the experiment.

If you are not acquainted with the ordinary modes of prayer, say in substance: "Oh, Lord Jesus, this is a strange thing for me to do. I know nothing about the formulas of religion. These Christian people have been talking so long about what Thou canst do for me, I am ready to do whatever Thou commandest me. If there be any power in religion, as these people say, let me have the advantage of it." Will you not try that experiment?

I do not now say there is anything in religion. Do not take my counsel or the counsel of any clergyman, for you may dislike clergymen. Perhaps we may talk professionally. Perhaps we may be prejudiced in the matter. Perhaps our advice is not worth taking. Then take the counsel of some very respectable layman, as John Milton, the poet; as William Wilberforce, the emancipator; as Isaac Newton, the astronomer; as Robert Boyle, the philosopher; as Locke, the metaphysician; as Morse, the telegrapher; as Washington, the statesman.

They never preached, or pretended to preach, yet, putting down one his telescope and another his parlimentarian's scroll and another his electrician's wire, came forth and commended the religion of Christ as the best thing for the cure of the world's woes: If you will not take the recommendation of ministers of the gospel, take the recommendation of highly respectable laymen.

Then let me tell you that God loves you more than all these together. The great heart of Christ aches to have you come in, and He looks into your eyes this moment, saying, "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold."

Again, I remark that the heavenly Shepherd is going to find a great many of the sheep among those who have been full of evil habit. They were all cheated into sin. The spider does not say to the fly, "Come into the web where I kill insects." Oh, no. The spider says, "Dearest fly, come and take a morning walk with me on this suspension bridge of gossamer, glittering with diamonds of dew." Do not be hard on those gone astray. It makes me sad to see Christian people give up a prodigal as lost.

People tell us that if a man has delirium tremens twice he cannot be reclaimed; that if a woman has sacrificed her integrity she cannot be restored. The Bible has distinctly intimated that the Lord Almighty is ready to pardon 490 times. Why do I say 490 times? Because the Bible says "Seventy times seven." Now figure that out. You do not think a man can fall four times, eight times, ten times, twenty times, 100 times, 400 times and yet be saved. Four hundred and ninety times! There are men before the throne of God who have wallowed in every kind of sin, but, saved by the grace of Christ and washed in His blood, they stand there radiant now. There are those who plunged into the very lowest depths of the slums and who have for hundreds of times been lifted up, and finally, by the grace of God, they stand in heaven, gloriously rescued by the grace promised to the chief of sinners.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JANUARY 27.

Subject: Christ Silences the Pharisees, Matt. xxii., 34-46—Golden Text: Matt. xxii., 42—Memory Verses, 37-40—Commentary on the Day's Lessor.

34. "The Pharisees." In order to entangle Christ the Pharisees joined themselves to their religious and political opponents, the Sadducees and Herodians. In Christ's time the Pharisees were a strong party of the Jews. While they esteemed the Scriptures, yet they placed equal authority upon their traditions. They were outwardly exacting, but inwardly very corrupt. Christ at different times rebuked their pride, covetousness and hypocrisy in most scathing terms. The Pharisees were leaders in the movement which resulted in our Lord's death. "To silence." Our Lord silenced the opposition, and He still, in many ways, does the same thing. When God moves opposing influences must give way. "Were gathered together." For the purpose of ensnaring Him in His talk.

35. "A lawyer." A scribe. A professional interpreter of the law of Moses. Usually such a noted scribe was a teacher and had a company of disciples about him. "Tempting Him." Or testing Him. He laid a theological trap, but the hoped-for prey walked through it and left him in it.

36. "Which." Of what nature is the great commandment in the law? "The great commandment." This was a disputed question among their doctors of the law. Some ascribed first place to the law of sacrifices, others to the law of circumcision, others to the law of the Sabbath, while some gave this distinction to the law of meats. But Jesus, with much better reason, decided in favor of a commandment inclusive of the whole of piety, and leading to every holy temper, word and work.

37. "Thou." Christ makes this a personal matter; He does not speak in a general way, but He brings the truth home to His questioner. "Shalt." There is no chance for cavil here; no ambiguous expressions. "Love the Lord thy God." The religion of the Bible does not consist in good external acts, in prayers, in our zeal for Christ, in performing the deeds of the law, or in being made happy, but in love to God and man. "With all thy heart." The heart is the seat of the affections, the desires, the motives and the will. "All thy soul." He loves God with all his soul, or rather, with all his life, who is ready to give up his life for His sake—to endure and suffer rather than to dishonor God. Soul is the individual existence, the person himself. "All thy mind." The intellect belongs to God and we are to love Him to the extent of giving all our mental powers in His service.

38. "This is the first." In (1) antiquity, (2) dignity, (3) excellence, (4) justice, (5) sufficiency, (6) fruitfulness, (7) virtue and efficacy, (8) extent, (9) necessity, (10) duration. "And great." This love is also the best, the noblest, the most elevating, purifying, enlarging act of the soul. This is the greatest commandment. 1. Because it is the fountain of the obedience of all the commandments. 2. Because the commandments are not obeyed except the obedience spring from love. 3. Because the commandments are not satisfied except the whole man, with all his powers of soul and body, obey in all things.

39. "The second." The first table of the law defines our duty to God; the second, our duty to our neighbor. "Is like." Of a like nature, embracing the whole of our duty to man. "Thy neighbor as thyself." This love is the principle from which flows the "golden rule" in practice, and the perfect keeping of all the commandments which refer to our duties to our fellow-men. If we measure up to this commandment, 1. We will not hate our neighbor. 2. We will recognize his rights. 3. We will protect his interests. 4. We will actually love him. We are even required to love our enemies. Love to our neighbor should be especially directed to the good of his soul.

40. "Hang all the law." These two commandments contain the substance of all the religious and moral duties contained in the law and the prophets, which, therefore, may be all said to hang or depend on them. Love is the spirit of the whole law. It is the more excellent way (1 Cor. 12: 31; 13: 1-13); the fulfilling of the law (Rom. 13: 10); the end of the law, 1 Tim. 1: 5.

41. "Were—together." During this interview, while Jesus was still teaching in the temple. "Jesus asked them." They had been asking Him many question and had tried to entangle Him in His talk, and now He, in turn, asks them a question.

42. "What think ye of Christ? Whose Son is He?" This was an easy question, and was answered very readily. The question is still pertinent: What think "ye" of Christ?—As to His claims to divinity? Was He the ideal, sinless Man; the pattern of the race? Was He the embodiment of the divine perfections? Was He, and is He our Prophet, Priest and King; our Teacher, Saviour, Sanctifier, Healer? My answer to these questions is, Yes, He is. But what think "ye" of Christ? To them that "believe," He is precious. "The Son of David." It was a fact well known and universally acknowledged among the Jews that the Messiah was to spring from the family of David.

43. "How, then, doth David?" He asks another question which is not so easily explained. "In spirit." Under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit David had called Christ Lord. The question was (v. 45), If the Messiah is to be David's Son, as you say, how can He be David's Lord? Jesus did not desire to ensnare them, but His purpose was to instruct them.

44. "The Lord saith." Jesus quotes from Psa. 110: 1. That is, Jehovah saith. "Unto my Lord." Unto David's Lord, or Christ. "Sit Thou." Jehovah here gives Christ the place of the greatest eminence and authority, at His own right hand. "Thine enemies Thy footstool." God proposes to subdue the enemies of Christ, both Jews and Gentiles, and cause them to acknowledge their Sovereign and Lord. How is it possible for those who disbelieve in the divinity of Christ to explain this Scripture? Christ is Lord, seated at the right hand of the Father, and before Him the nations of the world must bow; willingly if they will, willingly or unwillingly, bow they must.

45. "How is He his Son?" He is Lord in His divine relation to David, and a Son as to His humanity.

46. "To answer Him a word." Not a man was able to reply; they simply had nothing to say; neither durst they ask Him any more questions.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

State Troops in Spanish War.

The history and record of the National Guard of Pennsylvania in the Spanish-American War has been embodied by Adjutant-General Stewart in the report of the operations of the Adjutant-General's Department for the years 1898 and 1899, the advance sheets of which have just been issued. The total claims filed thus far by the State against the General Government amount to $364,210.09, upon which payment has been made of $164,983.10. The report states that the balance of the claims are being speedily adjusted and that other claims are being prepared for filing. The Guard at the breaking out of the war consisted of 131 companies of infantry, three troops of cavalry, three batteries of artillery and three divisions of State Naval Militia. All of these organizations entered the United States service, except the Gray Invincibles, a company of colored troops, and Division C, of the Naval Militia. With the exception of Companies I, Eighth Regiment; E and F, Thirteenth Regiment; I. Fourteenth Regiment, all of these organizations resumed their former place in the Guard at the close of the war. Twenty-seven companies of what were known as the new regiments were retained in the State service and attached to old or reinstated regiments.

Tortured With Hot Pokers.

Martin Reich, sixty-two years old, who lived alone in an isolated spot in Shamokin, was the victim of a brutal assault by masked burglars, who also subjected him to frightful torture to induce him to tell them where his earnings were hidden. The burglars, five in number, applied red hot pokers to his body and feet until he finally told them where the money could be found. This amounted to about $133. After dividing the money the burglars again pounced upon Reich and kicked him until he was almost dead. Then they made their escape.

Heiress to Fortune Found.

Mrs. Belle Miller, who was willed $10,000 by a hermit brother, of Guthrie, Oklahoma, has been located near Phoenixville. She is the wife of Jesse Miller, a prosperous farmer living about two miles from there. The fortune was left to her by C. J. Conner, and is in real estate and mortgages. Mr. Conner was born in Mount Clare about 1820. When twenty years old he went South and made some money in the cattle business. Later he went West, and by good, shrewd speculation he managed to accumulate the amount represented by his bequest.

Riches Revealed in a Dream.

After three years in the Klondike of the severest kind of hardships, and reduced to a point of starvation at one time, fortune smiled on Milton McCombs, and he returned to Sharon a few days ago with $25,000. McCombs says he had had poor success the first two years, and was seriously considering returning to the States, when one night he dreamed where pay dirt could be found. He located another claim near a point revealed in the dream and struck it rich. He sold out to a syndicate of Englishmen and returned home.

Norristown's New Court House.

Norristown will soon have one of the most imposing county buildings in the State. The new structure, work upon which will begin in the spring, will cost about $150,000. It will be erected in the rear of the present building, and will, when completed, be twice as large. The improvement will enable all the county officers to be placed on the first floor, while the Court rooms, Judges' retiring rooms, law library, Grand Jury and lawyers' rooms will be on the second floor. The entire structure will be built of marble.

Miller Ground to Pieces.

His clothing caught by a belt, Charles Weaver was drawn into a corn hopper and cut to pieces in his own mill at East Kerkley. He was alone in the mill at the time. Becoming alarmed at his absence his wife went to the mill about midnight and found her husband's feet sticking out of the corn chopper and a mass of mangled human flesh intermingled in the wheels and crushers. The machinery had been stopped by the human obstacle.

Farmer Finds Silver Veins.

F. W. Reeder, a Franklin township, Columbia County, farmer, has struck several rich veins of silver ore upon his farm. While excavating for a small building he struck two veins of silver ore, forty feet deep and forty feet thick, both veins running through the farm. Reeder has had the ore analyxed, and the analysis shows it to be worth $118 to the ton.

All Through the State.

Sellersville Borough Council has abolished wooden sidewalks.

Unknown persons are mutilating cattle and horses in Cambria County.

Prohibitionists will hold their State Convention at Harrisburg on June 27.

Birchrunville creamerymen are filling their ice houses with eight-inch ice.

Evan Williams was killed by a fall of coal at the Vulcan colliery, Mahanoy City.

Gabriel H. Moyer, of Palmyra, has been appointed deputy sheriff of Lebanon County.

Talk of extending the Philadelphia and West Chester trolley to Coatesville has been revived.

Spelling bees are growing in popularity in some parts of Berks County as a means of passing the long winter evenings.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

The Automobile Club of America will place sign posts on principal highways.

The building of the new America's Cup defender is being pushed forward with great rapidity.

In the ice boat pennant races on the Shrewsbury River in New Jersey the Leroy won in the first class and the Elva in the second.

A. L. Clark, the champion skater of Connecticut, is anxious for a match race or series of match races with any of the crack amateur skaters.

The entry of Volodyoski for next year's English Derby has been invalidated because of Lord William Beresford's death. The horse would have been favorite.

The era of comfort is at hand in cycledom. Chainless bicycles, coaster-brake bicycles, cushion-frame bicycles, bicycles with spring seat posts and bicycles with yielding saddles are innumerable.

The Dauntless boat crew may be sent to England next summer to compete in the Henley regatta. Preparations are already under way to raise the money necessary. It is estimated that $3500 will be needed.

Peter Oesland, of Norway, is en route to the United States. Oesland comes to pick up a match or a series of matches with any skater in this country. Oesland holds many records and Continental championships.

A starting barrier will be used on the English turf next season in all events confined to two-year-olds or three-year-olds, or two-year-olds and three-year-olds together, but not in races in which older horses participate.

That there is a strong public demand for cushion frames is made sufficiently certain by the fact that it was the success at one or two independent dealers with them last year. They may not be mechanical, but they are popular.

LABOR WORLD.

The printers of Glassboro, N. J., have organized a union.

Kansas City, Mo., claims to have established fifty new factories in 1900.

Chicago plumbers have decided to secede from the Building Trades' Union.

The striking machinists of the Erie Railroad Company, at Hornellsville, N. Y., have returned to work.

In Illinois wages not yet earned cannot be assigned. Courts hold that such assignment would be illegal and void.

A course of lectures for journeymen electrical workers has been arranged to be given at the New York Trade School.

A threatened strike was averted by the Union Coal Company, Shamokin, Penn., agreeing to pay its miners semi-monthly.

A bill introduced in the South Carolina Senate makes it a misdemeanor for a cotton mill to employ children under twelve years of age.

During November 137,738 working people of England obtained advances in salaries averaging 6½d. weekly per capita, while 11,036 had their wages reduced.

There is a great demand for hands by the planters in Hawaii. No less than 30,000 men are needed there in the cultivation of sugar, and efforts are being made to secure them in this country.

Union carpenters in San Francisco, Cal., have fully demonstrated what can be done by organized labor as a unit. They have a union planing mill in full operation, giving employment to 2000 union men.

The report of the State Mine Inspector for 1900 shows that thirty-five men lost their lives in the mines of Alabama during the year, which is five less than during the previous year, though the coal production last year was much greater.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Richard Croker has purchased five Kentucky thoroughbred colts, paying $20,000 for them.

General Beekman Du Barry, U. S. A., retired, died at his residence in Washington, D. C.

President Adams, of the Wisconsin University, has regained his health by his sojourn in Italy.

The Prince Imperial of Japan, Yoshihito Harunonnya, will start on a foreign tour in the spring.

Former Governor Pingree, of Michigan, says it cost him $450,000 to be Governor for four years.

Christian De Wet, nephew of the Boer General, is making speeches in South Germany in behalf of the Boer cause.

William J. Drury, whose spinning machine has caused a sensation in England, is a wealthy Massachusetts lawyer.

The Texas Senate has invited former Senator David B. Hill to address the Legislature upon the political issues of the present.

Should no fresh developments render his presence in China necessary Count Von Waldersee will return to Europe about the end of March.

Senator Hoar's re-election preserves to the upper chamber probably America's most devoted admirer of Byron and collector of Byroniana.

It is stated in Government circles in Mexico that President Diaz is to apply for a leave of absence early in the year with the intention of spending some months in Europe.

James Whitcomb Riley, the poet, now rarely wears the buttonhole bouquet which he used never to be without. He dresses very simply, and wears the flowers but seldom.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

COLE'S SUMMIT.

A young blizzard struck Cole's on Friday last.

Willie Elias made a business trip to Beavertown on Saturday last.

Kimmells' mill, near the lower tunnel, is doing a brisk business this winter.

Joseph Smyers, one of Everett's popular young men, stopped between trains with friends at Cole's on Wednesday last.

Mrs. George Kieth is off for a ten days' visit at Spruce Creek and perhaps will visit her daughter, Mrs. Smith, near Pittsburg.

Clayton Long, of near Calvin, made a flying visit here a short time ago. He reports business booming in the upper end of the valley.

One day the robins can be heard warbling forth their sweetest song, next, perhaps, we have a snow storm. Such were last week's changes.

James Smith, of near Paradise Furnace, visited friends here a few days ago and reports the stave mill at that place not in operation at present.

W. W. McKim, who has been sick, threatened with pneumonia, is improving and expects to soon be around again. Mrs. McKim also has been sick for some time.

Morris Cutshall, of Springfield township, with his horse and buggy came to this valley recently and carried away with him one of the fair sex to cook for him, as he declares he is opposed to living alone.

Rev. McLaine, M. P. minister who lately came to this charge, has regular appointments at Cole's school house, and as the people seem well pleased with their new pastor we trust much good may be accomplished.

Rev. Dillen, U. B. pastor of Three Springs, preached at Fairview on Sabbath last from the text, Examine yourselves whether you be in the faith. 2 Cor. 13: 5. The services were soul-inspiring and God's children could exclaim "It was good to be here," and no doubt each one went home determined to carefully search their own heart in the light of His holy word to know it they were in the spirit.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

On the morning of the 17th inst., Mr. Samuel Wagoner, of near Saltillo, departed this life after a short illness. Deceased was in his 79th year. Funeral services were held in Meadow Green church on Friday by his pastor, Rev. Bickel, of the Church of God. In Mr. Wagoner's home life he was loving and kind, in church work he was devout and consistent and faithful. He was possessed with a keen sense of humor, but not to wound a fellow creature. In politics he was a staunch republican.

One less on earth
Its pain, its sorrow and its toil to share;
One less the pilgrim's daily cross to bear,
One more the crown of the blest to wear,
At home in heaven.

Farewell, dear father, till we shall meet
Where death is known no more;
Where Christ shall be our life and light,
On yonder blissful shore.

SALTILLO.

County Superintendent Rudy visited our schools last Wednesday.

Scott Wollet, of Pittsburg, circulated among friends here last week.

Two of our young men, it is said, have some attractions in Frog hollow.

Among the sick of this place are Mr. William Finley and Mrs. Harrison Wag-

Among the recent visitors to our town were Samuel Crotsley, of Walls, Walter Greene and sister, Miss Fannie, of Hare's valley. Miss Greene was teacher in one of our schools some years ago.

Our schools are moving along satisfactorily, as well as the township schools. Pine Grove has the largest school this term for several years. The teacher, J. M. Drake, is teaching two scholars of the third generation of his scholars of that school. He also is teaching under the third generation of directors in said school.

The Grange is booming in this locality. The year 1900 was one of the most prosperous in the history of Grange 933. A few evenings ago, County Deputy John M. Drake installed the following officers for the year 1901: Master, Wm. H. Smyers; overseer, Joseph A. Park; lecturer, Wm. H. Nycum; steward, M. S. Bowman; assistant steward, A. P. Stever; lady assistant steward, Miss S. B. Crotsley; gate keeper, Milton Park. This Grange is doing much good in the community. All farmers and laborers should belong to this noble order.

Mr. Samuel Wagner, of near Saltillo, died on Wednesday evening, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, aged 80 years. His death was due to old age. Mr. Wagner was in his usual health to within three days of his death. His wife preceded him to the grave several years ago. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Anna M. Long and Mrs. Christina Roles, and one son, Henry F., all of Clay township, and about twenty-five grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren. Mr. Wagner was a farmer by occupation nearly all his life, except a few years he worked at wool carding. Was also a very successful deer hunter. Your correspondent knew him to kill three in one day. No doubt he killed as many deer as any man in Huntingdon county. Mr. Wagner was a quiet unassuming man, had very few enemies, was a consistent member of the Church of God, was well posted in scripture and an untiring Sunday school worker some years ago. Funeral services were conducted by his pastor on Friday. His body was laid to rest by the side of his wife in the Shore cemetery where they will rest till the morning of the great judgment day. Peace to his ashes.

SHADE GAP.

Wm. Piper made a business trip to Mt. Union on Thursday.

Mrs. H. C. Zeigler spent Monday with friends in Orbisonia.

Royer & Taylor have a large stock of paper wood on hand now.

S. N. Minick has purchased the property of Mrs. Wm. Morrow of this place.

Mrs. J. M. Fleming presented the Dr. with a fine girl baby on Tuesday evening last.

John Jamison and brother William, of Pittsburg spent Tuesday with Mrs. Lee, of this place.

Mrs. Mary M. McFarland and daughter, Bessie, left on Saturday morning for parts unknown.

Miss Minnie Mock and Bulah Miller, spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives in Shirleysburg.

Call at W. G. Piper's on Railroad St. for doors, sash, frames, siding, flooring and builders supplies.

Randolph McMullin, of Altoona, spent Saturday and Sunday with Howard Diven and family, of this place.

Geo. Schmittle, Sam'l Price and H. C. Zeigler made a business trip to Harrisburg with the Hon. John C. Taylor this week.

Miss Edith Swan and Miss Marie Bair spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Bair's parents near Spring Run, Franklin Co. Pa.

D. M. Bealman, D. P., and Wm. A. Long attended a public installation of officers of the P. O. S. of A. at Three Springs on Friday night.

Mrs. Harry Roddy returned to her home in Pittsburg on Wednesday after having spent three weeks with J. C. Roddy and wife of this place.

A surprise party was held at the home of Miss Mary Harper on Friday evening. Quite a number of our young folks were present. After spending the evening in playing games, refreshments were served. All reported a pleasant time.

Mr. Geo. Schmittle met with an accident on Monday evening while helping John Nelson to load a wagon. He fell striking his head on a lever, cutting a deep gash in it. He was brought home and Dr Hudson was called in to dress the wound. It is not so dangerous as first thought.

Kodol
Dyspepsia Cure.
Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be confirmed nisi February 6, 1901, and absolutely February 12, 1901.

1 GRAZIER. Second and final account of J. B. Henderson and McClellan Geist, executors of the last will and testament of Daniel Grazier, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.
2 MYTON. Account of John W. Myton and Edgar S. Myton, administrators and trustees to sell the real estate of Andrew Myton, late of West township, deceased.
3 MONTAGUE. First and final account of Margaret Alice Appleby, executrix of the last will and testament of Anna E. Montague, late of Dublin township, deceased.
4 HIXON. First account of D. M. Summers, administrator of the estate of J. W. Hixon, late of Lincoln township, deceased.
5 HORTON. First and final account of H. D. Taylor and Amos Evans, administrators of Nathan G. Horton, late of Cassville, deceased, with distribution annexed
6 MORNINGSTAR. First and final account of William Morningstar, administrator of Susannah Morningstar, late of Lincoln township, deceased.
7 McILROY. First and final account of H. H. McIlroy, executor of Delilah McIlroy, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, with distribution account attached.
8 McILROY. First and final account of H. H. McIlroy, executor of Jackson McIlroy, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, with distribution account attached.
9 COULTER. First and final account of James A. Yeater, administrator of the astate of James Coulter, late of Tell township, deceased, with distribution attached.
10 WASSON. Second account of D. M. Miller, administrator of the estate of Dr. J. S. Wasson, late of Spruce Creek, deceased.
11 BROWN. The final account of J. G. Spangler, administrator of Elizabeth Brown, late of Union township, deceased.
12 McMATH. First and final account of W. L. McMath, C. O. McMath and S. E. McMath, executors of W. S. McMath, late of Cromwell township, deceased, with distribution annexed.
13 COCHRAN. First and final account of John G. Simpson, administrator of the estate of John Cochran, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

Register's office, Jan. 4, 1901. } B. F. GODARD, Register.

FOR SALE—At a bargain. Four-year-old Clydesdale mare. B. O'CONNOR & SONS, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 1-16-2t

CAUTION.—I purchased on November 30, 1900, the personal property and household effects of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bailey, of Union township, and have left the same in their charge. All persons are hereby notified to not meddle or in any way interfere with said property.

W. H. SPANGLER,
Dec. 18, 1900. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of George M. Park, late of Cass township, Huntingdon county, Pa., deceased. Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement to

J. H. WALKER, Administrator,
J. F. Schock, Atty., 2910 Fourth Ave.,
Huntingdon, Pa. Altoona, Pa.
Jan. 14, 1901. 6t

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the Act of the 14th day of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be confirmed ni si on February 6, 1901. If no exceptions be filed thereto the same will be confirmed absolutely May 8, 1901.

1 COLLER. Inventory of the personal property of Charles E. Coller, late of Penn township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Julia B. Coller.
2 QUARRY. Inventory of the personal property of Benjamin Quarry, late of Union township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Eleanor Quarry.
3 RUMBERGER. Inventory and supplemental appraisement of the real estate of Joseph Rumberger, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Mary E. Rumberger.

Office of Clerk O. C., Jan. 4, 1901. } B. F. GODARD, Clerk Orphans' Court.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL
FEBRUARY TERM, 1901.

FIRST WEEK, 1st MONDAY AND 4th DAY.

J. M. Oswalt, vs. J. C. Shaffer.
Wilson Bergstresser, vs. G. W. Dunlap, et al.
J. G. Boyer for use C. H. Boyer, vs. Elsie G. Miller.
Edward Duff, adm'r of Jas. P. Whipple, vs. Sue Whipple and J. S. Davidson, exrs. of O. M. Whipple.
S. Win Wilson, executor and trustee, vs. B. F. Africa, endorsor.
S. Win Wilson, executor and trustee, vs. B. F. Africa, endorser.
R. M. Longacre, vs. W. E. Bollinger, et al.

SECOND WEEK, 2nd MONDAY, 11th DAY.

Eli Harmon. vs. The Township of Henderson.
Jacob B. Shuman, vs. George M. Green.
Laura McGregor, vs. The Penna. Railroad Co.
H. C. Chisolm, vs. F. L. Schum.
The County of Huntingdon, vs. Robert Mason, C. K. Horton, et al.
Aldridge Smith, Samuel S. Smith, et al., vs. Andrew Gamble.
Katharine A. Fleagle, vs. M. R. Evans, M. D.
Amos Griffith, vs. I. D. Edwards.
W. J. Owens, adm'r, vs. John W. Shearer.
Laura Arble, vs. Fred. Weidley.

THIRD WEEK, 3rd MONDAY AND 18th DAY.

Storey, Douglas & Brode, vs. W. S. Aaron, et al.
Pauline O. Decker, vs. E. S. McMurtrie.
M. M. Tate, vs. Catharine Snyder.
Mary Speck, vs. Wilson Savits.
W. J. Hanawalt, vs. Wilson Savits.
Fritchey Lumber Co., vs. B. F. Isenberg Milling Company.
L. R. Leister, vs. W. R. Edwards.
L. R. Leister, vs. W. R. Edwards and William Chamberlain.
Elizabeth Rhodes, vs. Millard Swoope.

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

L. C. CORBIN,
Huntingdon, Pa. 9-28-98 tf

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by Public Estimation.
THE SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER.

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THE SMITH PREMIER.....

marks the very highest point reached in writing machine mechanism.

It is the most durable writing machine made, and being good at every point in its superior construction does the best work for the longest time and thoroughly satisfies buyer and user.

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No. 23 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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THAT HAVE BEEN MADE.

No need to tell our regular patrons because they all know that the greatest variety of goods and lowest prices are found here. Our stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND GROCERIES

will be found to be of the choicest kind.

SHOES.

We still have some shoes and will add others to them each week, that will be sold at cost.

BLANKETS.

Our stock of blankets, haps, etc., is complete, and will be sold at a very low figure.

UNDERWEAR.

Now is the time to buy your underwear. We have quite a variety of men's, ladies' and children's.

In fact you will find everything that goes to make up a good store.

All marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

Give us a share of your patronage.

A. B. GILLAM,
Mapleton Depot, - Pa.

Candy
Candy

Before you buy your Christmas candy, see my line. I have it at all prices and

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Special prices to Schools or Sunday schools.

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And the variety is large, embracing China and stone ware, both ornamental and useful, Lamps, Children's Toys, Games, Dolls and doll heads. Big stock of

Christmas Tree Ornaments

tinsel, crepe pa ers in various shades, etc.

Don't forget our confections, from the plain mixture to the finest creams.

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Fifth Street,
Above Postoffice,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

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Christmas Money

Will go further here and secure for you choice gifts. Our holiday assortment is large and consists of latest novelties, viz:

CHINA & PORCELAIN WARE, JUVENILE SETS, TOILET CASES, STATIONERY, BOOKS, FANCY GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, MUFFLERS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, FANCY NECKWEAR, SUSPENDERS, TABLE COVERS, CHRISTMAS CARDS.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

We invite special attention to our large line of Felt Boots, Lumbermen's Combinations and Rubber Goods. In this line we handle only *Firsts* at prices you pay for seconds elsewhere. Also complete line

HATS, CAPS, UNDERWEAR, DRY GOODS, BLANKETS & COMFORTS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, TINWARE, ETC.

We believe you will find to your advantage to trade with us.

J. L. Houck,
Cassville, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 23, 1901.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 26, 1900.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M		A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	9.00	12.15	.....	.....	10.00		1.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.25	7.00	8.50	12.25		4.30
Washington...	10.40	.....	7.45	7.45	10.50		.....
Baltimore.....	11.41	4.50	8.40	8.40	11.45		.....
	D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.		Dly
	A.M	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P.M.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45		5.00
Rockville.....		8.12	11.59	.....	.....		5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....		5.18
Duncannon.....	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.10		5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.30		6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....		6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....		6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	4. 57		6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.02		6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.22		7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.38	1.49	.....	r5.42		7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11.00	2.06	.....	.....		7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.03		7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....		8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.22		8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....		8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.13	3.07	h234	6.54		8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3.12	2.40	6.59		9.02
Bellwood.....	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.18		9.20
Altoona.	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.35		9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30		1.50
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		P.M

Harrisburg 10.25, Rockville 10.36, Marysville 10.39, Duncannon 10.51, Newport 11.12, Mifflin 11.44, Lewistown Junction 12.02, p. m., Huntingdon 12.58, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

"r" stops on signal to receive or let off passengers Sundays only.

"l" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	D'ly.	D'ly
	A.M.	A. M.	A. M.	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg.....		2.50	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona.....	5.00	7.10	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood.....	5.12	7.25	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone	5.24	7.43	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham .	5.28	7.48	g1207	2.40	6.32	
Petersburg ...	5.45	8.12		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon....	5.57	8.25	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton.	6.11	8.42		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union.....	6.16	8.48	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.21	8.53		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown....	6.37	9.10	f1.14	4.08	7.51	
Lewiston Jc....	6.58	9.30	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.18	9.50	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.22	9.54		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown	7.37	10.09		5.18	8.48	
Millerstown. ...	7.46	10.17		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.55	10.27	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon.....	8.20	10.49	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.33	11.02	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.38	11.07		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....	8.50	11.20	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 2.50, Altoona 625, Tyrone 6.30, Huntingdon 7.17, Lewistown Junction 8.05, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Balti 12	10	12.10	*3.15	6 10	9.50	2.35	6.40
Wahg't'n	1.15	1.15	*4.10	7.15	.....	4.05	7.44
Phila.....11.	48	12.17	*3.17	6.23	10.20	4.25	4.25
New York 2.	13	3.03	*5.53	9.30	3.53	7.13	7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.15 A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M., Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.08 p. m., Baltimore 6,10 p. m., Washington 8.15 p. m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.55, 11.42 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.30 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 26, 1900.

NORTH. Irreg., No. 7.	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4	SOUTH. Irreg., No. 6.
p. m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
5 00	12 50	6 00	Robertsdale	11 19	6 36	6 50
5 10	1 02	6 12	Cook's	11 04	6 24	6 39
5 22	1 14	6 29	Cole's	10 49	6 12	6 29
5 42	1 42	6 57	Saltillo	10 19	5 42	5 56
5 50	1 50	7 05	Three Springs	10 10	5 21	5 50
6 02	2 03	7 17	*Pogue	9 57	5 07	5 40
6 14	2 18	7 32	Rockhill	9 45	4 44	5 30
	2 35	7 47	Shirley	9 25	4 29	
	2 44	7 57	*Augh. Mills	9 16	4 21	
	3 06	8 20	Mount Union	9 00	4 06	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irregular No. 5 leaves Robertsdale 7.43, Cook's 7.55, Cole's 8.07, Saltillo 8.35, Three Spring 8.43, Pogue 8.55, arrive at Rockhill 9.10 a. m.

Saturday only, No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 3.15, Cook's 3.26, Cole's 3.38, Saltillo 4.02, Three Springs 4.10, Pogue 4.22, arrive at Rockhill 4.35 p. m.

Irregular No. 8 leaves Rockhill 2.20, Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.19, Cook's 3.31, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

Saturday only, Reg. No. 8 leaves Rockhill 1.00, Pogue 1.13, Three Springs 1.25, Saltillo 1.42, Cole's 2.00, Cook's 2.12, arrive at Robertsdale 2.25 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12.	WEST. Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No. 9	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 20	L Rockhill A	6 25	4 55
5 43	7 13	*Blacklog	6 32	5 02
5 35	7 05	*Cedar Rock	6 40	5 10
5 31	7 01	*Locke Vall'y	6 44	5 14
5 25	6 55	*Shade Gap Stair	6 50	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

Local Institute.

The annual local institute of Saltillo, Clay and Springfield district held their first meeting of the season at Saltillo, January 11th and 12th, 1901.

The institute was opened on Friday evening with exercises by the schools. The program was exceedingly well rendered. It was given as follows: Music—"Columbia the Gem of the Ocean;" salutatory, Miss Agnes Smyers; song—"Little Wee Wees," primary school; "The Black Horse and His Rider," Miss Ethel Weaver; "Wrongs Will Be Righted Then," Geo. Schaffer; music, orchestra; "Little Orphant Annie," Ruth Shope; hunting song, Elma Heeter, Idith Cornelius, Lela Shope, Mary Kimmel, Herbert Hoffmann, Benj. O. Shope, J. Emory Grove, R. J. Watson; Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lecture on Shirt Buttons, Miss Thressa Covert; music, orchestra.

The second part of the program was occupied by Prof. J G. Dell, of Huntingdon, who gave us a very able address on "Environments, a Factor of Education." The imagination is vividly brought into play as he gives the first dozen sentences when he branches out into the appreciativeness of one's surroundings and pictures to you how this and then that one is moulded into being by the forces with which he is thrown in contact. The keynote, character, was well brought to the front, showing that it is the index of the man and that the man without a character is truly a menace to society. The narrative of the Polar Bear together with others well served to emphasize many of his points and in conclusion there could have been no more appropriate legend told than "The Great Stone Face," a fitting lesson to each that we assuredly become like that on which we look.

On Saturday morning at 9.30 the institute met for permanent organization when Prof. R. J. Watson was elected president, Miss Teresa M. Buckley, secretary, and Benj. O. Shope, assistant secretary. Because of the late arrival of Rev. Schaffer, owing to the distance and inclemency of the weather, Mr. Henry Hudson conducted the devotional services, reading from the 19th Psalm, followed with prayer by Supt. S. G. Rudy. After singing "America," the teachers and friends were given a most cordial welcome by Mr. R. W. Hudson, which was responded to by Mr. John M. Drake. This was followed by singing "My Old Kentucky Home," after which the first topic, "The Mission of Our Schools," was taken up and discussed. The subject was opened by Mr. W. O. Fields who handled the subject in a very interesting manner, emphasizing the point that our schools are the place in which to train our boys and girls for perfect citizenship. Prof. J. G. Dell followed with an eloquent appeal to all concerned in the education of the youth to give him the very best for his career in life, a noble character. His illustration of the empty cask is only too nearly a reality and bring us face to face with the question as to with what our boys and girls are filling themselves. Supt. S. G. Rudy spoke on the same topic, pointing out that at present our schools are overcrowded with studies, being a burden to the children and not beneficial. It is not how much but how well we do our work. Director Samuel Grove was called for and spoke briefly, saying that every man should be "onto his job" and the teacher above all others. Mr. John M. Drake also participated in the discussion, bringing out much of benefit and reminding us that anybody can tell us how to teach school. Mr. Frank Wible spoke in brief and asked the pointed question, "If we are going to drop any branches, who shall determine what they shall be?" Rev. Schaffer closed the discussion with an earnest solicitation to parents and teachers to use their utmost power to mould the rising generation into Christian men and women. The entire forenoon having been occupied on this topic. we closed by singing "O Come, Come Away."

The afternoon session opened at 1.30 o'clock in the M. E. church, the public school room being too small to contain the audience. After singing "Flow Gently Sweet Afton," it was decided to take up only the afternoon part of the program.

The first topic, "Longitude and Time," was very creditably handled by Mr. Frank Wible who in a nice and concise manner threw much light on the subject so difficult to so many of our pupils. The recitation, "His Eye Was Stern and Wild," by Miss Aura Beck was appreciated by all.

Following this was a paper entitled "Culture" by Miss Teresa M. Buckley bringing out the fact that we may all be cultured, having at our command continually three educators, Work, Society and Books.

"Our Boys and Girls" was discussed in a very able and interesting manner by Mr. M. B. Wright. One forcible point in his talk was, "Stimulate by means of the home a love for the true and beautiful, a desire for higher aims and purer endeavors and you will do for your boys and girls what no time and no circumstances can undo." Rev. Schaffer gave us a brief ten-minuies talk on the subject, giving much useful and valuable advice as to the trainlng these young people should receive. Messrs. Drake and Meminger added several points of interest when the subject was closed.

Miss Ella M. Grove then read a very interesting and instructive paper on "Child Study." The paper showed careful preparation and was heartily appreciated by all. The orchestra next favored us with some excellent music, which was followed by the discussion of "Sunshine and Shadow." Miss Kate McNeal opened the subject and spoke at some length after which it was participated in by many others who gave many interesting incidents of clear and cloudy days when they were in school.

A committee on resolntions was appointed who immediately convened.

Miss Maud Sollers gave a very appropriate recitation, "The Old Way and The New, or Spelling Down," after which the subject, "The Old and The New," was very ably and creditably handled by Mr. John M. Drake, the third oldest teacher in the county. He explained that he stood as it were the link between the old and new. The new being familiar to all he took up The Old, giving us an instructive account of teachers, first certificate granted and the manner of instruction as compared to the present day, we have made wonderful strides coming out from our rude log school house to our present handsome institutions.

The committee having returned, the following resolutions were read and adopted:

Realising that our institute has been a success, be it, therefore,

Resolved, That thanks are due to Prof. R. J. Watson for his excellent arrangement of the program; to the trustees of the M. E. church for the use of their house, light, fuel, etc.; to the organist, Miss Kimmel; to the orchestra for the music; to the citizens of the town for their hospitality in entertaining the visitors, and to all who contributed to make the institute a success.

M. B. WRIGHT,
FRANK WIBLE,
HENRY HUDSON,
Committee.

The exercises of Saturday evening, presided over by Prof. Watson, were opened at 8 o'clock. The orchestra rendered the opening selection after which Miss A. Lulu Watson, of McConnellstown, rendeaed a beautiful solo entitled "The Holy City." The audience was then favored with another selection by the orchestra.

Dr. Jos. F. Barton, Vice President Cumberland Valley State Normal School, was then introduced and delivered his lecture on "Winning Forces in Life." In his introduction he spoke of perseverance as conquering all things. We can become what we will if we are willing to pay the right price. Talent, tact and common sense are essential elements of success. In optimistic terms, he then appealed to young America to lay well the corner stone of success, character.

Throughout the institute the best of attention prevailed, and that the institute was a success was manifested by the large audiences present and the interest manifested by all.

R. J. WATSON, President.

TERESA M. BUCKLEY, Secretary.

BENJ. O. SHOPE, Assistant Secretary.

Quality and not quantity makes DeWitt's Little Early Risers such valuable little liver pills. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck,

Deeds Entered for Record.

B. B. Drake and wife to Jennie Russell, property in Shade Gap. Consideration $500.

William Campbell and wife to Jemima Campbell, property in Shade Gap. Consideration $15.00.

Jemima C. Morrow to S. Newton Minick, property in Shade Gap. Consideration $130.

Sarah S. Fritch et al. to John L. Trexler et al., property in Porter township. Consideration $2.00.

Levi L. Fritch, Jr., and wife to John L. Trexler et al., property in Porter township. Consideration $3500.

Samuel R. Ayers, administrator, to William Gibboney, property in Jackson township. Consideration $82.

Thomas Jackson and wife to Clarence E. Jackson, property in Barree township. Consideration $325.

W. B. Simpson, assignee, to Charles G. Brown, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $2300.

W. B. Simpson, assignee, to Elmer C. Brown, property in Huntingdon, &c. Consideration $2300.

T. Frank Bayer and wife to Emma D. Elliott, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $300.

Amon Houck, sheriff, to George M. Cresswell, property in West township. Consideration $1600.

George M. Cresswell to Israel Graffius, property in West township. Consideration $3500.

The most soothing, healing and antiseptic application ever devised is DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It relieves at once and cures piles, sores, eczema and skin diseases. Beware of imitations. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

FLORIDA.

Two Weeks' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The first Pennsylvania Railroad tour of the season to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington by special train on February 5.

Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth), and meals *en route* in both directions while traveling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: New York, $50.00; Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington, $48.00; Pittsburg, $53.00, and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries and other information apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent at 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; B. Courlaender, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; Colin Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa.; or to Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

1-16-01-2t

Pepsin preparations often fail to relieve indigestion because they can digest only albuminous foods. There is one preparation that digests all classes of food, and that is Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It cures the worst cases of indigestion and gives instant relief, for it digests what you eat. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Marriage Licenses.

John Romime and Mary Viola Harnish, both of Coalmont.

David White and Ida McCarl, both of Cromwell township.

James Goynes and Beulah Matthews, both of Newton Hamilton, Pa.

George S. Reem, Decater township, Mifflin county, and Rebecca B. Querry Union township.

Edward A. Foster and Juniata I. McConahy, both of Mapleton.

Albert F. Swope and Nancy E. Norris, both of Shirley township.

Rudolph Norup and Gertrude Varner, both of Alexandria.

Persons who suffer from indigestion cannot expect to live long, because they cannot eat the food required to nourish the body and the products of the undigested foods they do eat poison the blood. It is important to cure indigestion as soon as possible, and the best method of doing this is to use the preparation known as Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat and restores all the digestive organs to perfect health. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

MARRIED.

FOSTER—McCONAHY—At the Presbyterian parsonage in Mount Union, by Rev. D. H. Campbell, January 17, 1901, Mr. Edward A. Foster and Miss Juniata I. McConahy, both of Mapleton Depot, Pa.

WM. REED & SONS

COATS! COATS! COATS!

The great 30 per cent. reduction on Ladies' and Misses' Jackets and Misses' Golf Capes makes them sell rapidly. On the higher priced coats we have made a still greater reduction

All the Ladies' Jackets at $10.00 and $12.50 are Reduced to $6 50.

All our Ladies' Jackets at $7.50, $8.00, $9.00 and $9.50 are reduced to $5.00. All new this season's goods.

This is a money-making chance which anyone needing a coat cannot afford to miss. The Fur Capes at half price and less are the warmest of garments at wonderfully low prices. There are at least three months of cold weather ahead of us, so prepare for it and save money at the same time.

Do not forget our great Muslin Underwear Sale next month.

The former Underwear sales were great events. This one will be far ahead of all previous sales, both in quantity of goods offered and economical prices.

Wm Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

THE DAY-LIGHT STORE

New Goods and Plenty of Them

At J. G. Gillam's Day-Light Store will be found a line of Ingrain and Rag Carpets that ranges in price from 25 to 50 cents per yard. Under the recent advance in Carpets our line has no equal in Mapleton at the prices named.

LACE CURTAINS AND POLES

We have a large assortment of Lace Curtains and poles at prices to suit the most careful buyers.

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS

Our stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Latest Style Hats, Neckwear, Hosiery, etc., is large and complete. We are not showing any old goods. Trunks, Telescopes and Grips are here at moderate prices.

HAMMOCKS AND SCREEN DOORS

Screen Wire, and anything you need will be found at our store.

Farm Produce taken in exchange for goods. We want you to trade with us.

JOHN G. GILLAM.

I admit of no superiors —and— Acknowledge no equals

in

MY MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF NEW STYLES

My store is filled to the uttermost with a choice line of carefully selected bargains in

Ladies', Gents', Misses' & Children's Up-to-date Footwear

All of the prevailing styles in assortment complete, specially purchased to meet the known wants of this community

My Prices { are of uniformly low grade / never equaled / do my talking / cannot be copied by would-be competitors / makes my business which talks for itself

If you want Superior Goods marvelously cheap, Visit

J. C. HAZLETT, Huntingdon, Pa.

NERVITA PILLS

Restore Vitality Lost Vigor and Manhood...

Cure Impotency, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, all wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion. **A nerve tonic and blood builder.** Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail **50c.** per box, **6** boxes for **$2.50, with our bankable guarantee to cure or refund the money paid.** Send for circular and copy of our bankable guarantee bond.

60 PILLS 50 CTS.

NERVITA TABLETS

EXTRA STRENGTH

(YELLOW LABEL)

Immediate Results

Positively guaranteed cure for Loss of Power, Varicocele, Undeveloped or Shrunken Organs, Paresis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and the Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. **By mail in plain package, $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00 with our bankable guarantee bond to cure in 30 days or refund money paid.** Address

NERVITA MEDICAL COMPANY

Clinton and Jackson Streets CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

J. FRANK PARK.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

Successor to Dr. G. L. Robb,

509 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANESTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection. 8-1-00-tf

Stops Tickling

All serious lung troubles begin with a tickling in the throat. You can stop this at first in a single night; a dose at bedtime puts the throat at complete rest.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

The cure is so easy now, it's astonishing any one should run the risk of pneumonia and consumption, isn't it? For asthma, croup, whooping-cough, bronchitis, consumption, hard colds, and for coughs of all kinds, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been the one great family medicine for sixty years.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express a large bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure you give us your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Grass Used to Fight Sand.

For centuries the countries by the sea have endured the evils arising from drifting sand and have sought with indifferent success to lessen them. It seems, however, that nature has provided an ample remedy for her own cures in the form of certain grasses that grow in sandy wastes. Wherever they appear the sand is held intact, and it has been found that it is possible to select and transplant these grasses so that the most lawless beaches may be held in control. By their aid the people of Holland have finally secured their hard-earned country from the constant efforts of the North Sea to reclaim it; and, after a contest of nearly a hundred years, France has transformed the desolate shores of Gascony into fertile fields and forest lands.—Pearson's Magazine.

Fine Kid Manufacture.

Fine kid is treated with a mixture of fine flour and yokes of eggs. One factory in London uses ten sacks of flour and 2000 eggs a week for the purpose.

Expenses of the Illinois public schools in 1900 were $18.95 per pupil enrolled.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15 and 25c. per package. Sold by all grocers.

Germany and Switzerland produce over 2,000,000 glass eyes in a year, and a Paris manufacturer, with a reputation for finer work, some 300,000.

There are about 30,000,000 acres of unoccupied public land yet remaining in Montana.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once, delays are dangerous.

About 5000 horses are annually killed in Spain in bull fights. At these contests from 1000 to 1200 bulls are annually sacrificed.

There are only about 100 negroes in Paris, which has a population of about 2,500,000.

Hoxsie's Croup Cure,

The life saver of children. Cures and prevents Membraneous Croup, Pneumonia and Diphtheria. 50cts. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y

Even the professional animal trainer shudders when he meets the gaze of a literary lion.

The Best Prescription for Chills

and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

An Odd Effect of the Sun.

The effect of strong and continual sunshine on the features is, it seems, most damaging. A writer in the Sydney Bulletin points out that the women in some parts of Queensland are contracting a lifted upper lip. This he attributes to the fierce Queensland sunlight, which causes one to contract the facial muscles near the eyes in order to avoid the glare. The rest of the face is, of course, affected by these muscles.

NERVOUS WOMEN CURED BY Dr. Greene's NERVURA.

THE ceaseless drudgery of household cares is more than the strongest man could endure, and it is no wonder that women show the effects of work and worry.

Thousands of women in offices, shops, and factories break down in health under the strain and become weak, tired, nervous, and debilitated, tortured with female complaints, or racked by headache, neuralgia, backache, and kidney trouble.

Here lies the great strain upon the nervous systems of women. They have little or no rest; their life is one continual round of work, duties here, duties there, duties without number. What wonder that such women go to bed at night fatigued, and wake tired and unrefreshed in the morning!

What women need is that great strengthener and invigorator of womankind, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy—that remedy which rebuilds health and strength, purifies and enriches the blood, gives strength and vigor to the nerves, and the strong vitality and energy to the system which will enable women to do their work and yet keep strong and well. It is this great medicine they need. Nothing else in the world can do its work.

Dr. Greene's NERVURA FOR THE BLOOD AND NERVES.

MRS. M. D. PERKINS, of 100 G St., So. Boston, Mass., says:

"I was completely run down and could not eat, for the sight of food made me sick. I did not sleep at night and was as tired in the morning as when I retired at night. My head and back ached all the time. I was completely exhausted if I tried to do my housework, and could not walk without being dizzy. I was excessively nervous and very weak.

"Then I began to take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and I cannot say enough in its praise. I have not felt so well for years as I do at the present time, thanks to this splendid remedy.

"I can now eat and sleep soundly, waking mornings strong and refreshed. I do my housework, which is now a pleasure instead of a burden as formerly. My weight has increased about twelve pounds in the last two months. I would recommend any one afflicted as I have been to use this wonderful remedy."

Dr. Greene Will Advise You Without Charge.

The benefit of Dr. Greene's special advice is at the disposal of every sickly woman, and it is well to write for it or call and see Dr. Greene at his office, 35 W. 14th St., New York City. Doing so may shorten the time required for recovery of full strength, and give information which will guide aright in the future. Absolute confidence is observed in all consultations, and no charge is made.

QUAY CHOSEN SENATOR

Secures a Majority of the Votes in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

THE ELECTIONS IN OTHER STATES

Quay's Election Ends a Memorable Struggle in the Keystone State—The Anti-Quayites Issue a Statement—Senators Hoar, Frye and McMillan Re-Elected—Wolcott is Defeated in Colorado.

Harrisburg, Penn.—After a memorable struggle which had continued for several years Colonel M. S. Quay, regular Republican nominee for United States Senator, was elected by the Pennsylvania Legislature to fill the vacancy created by the expiration of his term on March 4, 1899. His combined vote in the Senate and House was 130, or three more than the number necessary to a choice. The Democratic vote was cast almost solidly for Colonel James M. Guffey, of Pittsburg, and that of the anti-Quay Republicans was divided among nine candidates.

The election of Colonel Quay ends the struggle which began at the organization of the Legislature in 1899, and has since continued without interruption. Seventy-nine ballots were taken by the last Legislature without a choice, and then the Legislature adjourned. The day following, April 21, Governor Stone appointed Mr. Quay to the Senate, and on April 23, 1899, his appointment was rejected by the Senate by one vote. Pennsylvania has since had only one United States Senator, Mr. Penrose.

Colonel Quay received the new of his election at his residence near the Capitol. He was naturally elated with his victory, but declined to make a statement. He held an informal reception for his friends throughout the State, who came here to be present when the vote was taken.

The anti-Quayites are out with a statement declaring that the election of Mr. Quay is a disgrace to the State and denouncing those of their organization who voted for Quay. The statement bears the signatures of fifty-eight Senators and Representatives who opposed Quay to the last.

Patterson Wins in Colorado.

Denver, Col.—Thomas Patterson was elected United States Senator to succeed Edward O. Wolcott. Mr. Patterson was the nominee of the Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans, and received ninety-one votes in the Legislature to eight for Wolcott.

Fifth Term For Senator Hoar.

Boston, Mass.—For the fifth time the Massachusetts Legislature elected George Frisbie Hoar to the United States Senate. He received 198 votes to fifty-six cast for Richard Olney, former Secretary of State.

Dubois Beats Shoup in Idaho.

Boise, Idaho.—The Legislature, balloting in separate session for United States Senator elected former Senator Fred T. Dubois, thirteen; Shoup, seven; Joseph C. Rich, one. In the House: Dubois, twenty-eight; Shoup twenty; Rich, one.

Senator Frye Re-Elected.

Augusta, Me.—In the voting for United States Senator, Senator William P. Frye (Rep.) received 131 votes and Swasey M. Staples (Dem.) 14.

McMillan of Michigan Re-Elected.

Lansing, Mich.—Senator James McMillan of Detroit was re-elected by the Michigan Legislature, being the unanimous choice of the Republican majority. He received eighty-five votes in the House and thirty-one in the Senate.

Burnham is New Hampshire's Choice.

Concord, N. H.—Both houses of the New Hampshire Legislature voted for United States Senator to succeed William E. Chandler. In the Senate the vote was Henry E. Burnham, Republican, twenty-two; Charles F. Stone, Democrat, one. In the House Henry E. Burnham, 279; Charles F. Stone, eighty-three; Henry M. Baker, independent, one.

PUPIN'S WONDERFUL INVENTION.

A Professor's System of Ocean Telephony Nets Him a Handsome Fortune.

New York City.—According to the statements of Michael Idvorsky Pupin, adjunct professor of mechanics in Columbia University, the American Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company has paid him nearly $500,000 for his recent invention of a system by which ocean telephony is made possible. This is in addition to the annual royalty of $15,000 a year during the life of the patents.

"The question of ocean telephony is solved from a scientific standpoint," said Professor Pupin, "and there now only remains the commercial question. There is no doubt that as soon as the financial part of the matter is settled it will be perfectly possible to telephone to San Francisco and London, and to send cable messages to Europe at far less cost than at present."

Professor Pupin said that it was almost impossible to give off-hand an explanation that would not be too full of technicalities to be easily understood.

His invention when applied to land wires, he explained, will enable messages to be sent much further without relaying than at present, and will make conversation between New York City and San Francisco easy.

NEGRO DIES AT THE STAKE

Fred Alexander Dragged From the Leavenworth Jail by a Mob.

CHILDREN AMONG SPECTATORS

Prisoner Burned on the Spot Where, It is Alleged, He Murdered a Young Girl—Mob Drags Him From a Prison, and the Victim's Father Applies the Torch to the Pyre.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Fred Alexander, a young negro who was arrested a few days ago shortly after he attempted to assault Miss Eva May Roth, and who was also suspected of murdering Pearl Forbes, was burned at the stake in the western part of the city in the presence of fully 5000 persons. He maintained his nerve to the end, going so far as to ask several friends to step up and bid him good-bye after coal oil was thrown over him.

Mobs have been searching the Leavenworth county jail nightly for several days. When it was found that Alexander had not been brought in from the penitentiary the mob threatened the Sheriff and warden personally and warned them to get their families out of both the penitentiary and jail buildings, as they were going to destroy them both with dynamite. This alarmed the Sheriff, and he concluded to bring Alexander in from Lansing, four miles distant, at all cost. The Sheriff was warned by the mob that he must bring Alexander in at 12 o'clock. He organized a posse of twenty deputies and went to Lansing.

A special meeting of the penitentiary directors was called and Sheriff Everhardy insisted on taking Alexander from the penitentiary. An enormous crowd was assembled on the hill close to the Court House and county jail. Within two blocks of the crowd five young negroes, friends of Alexander, attempted an ill-advised rescue. They brandished pistols and tried to get one to Alexander, who was handcuffed. The city police, who met the Sheriff's party at the edge of the city, disarmed these negroes. This attempt caused great excitement and a run was made for the county jail. Alexander was finally thrown or dragged into the jail building after a hot fight with the mob.

The mob then broke into the jail by pounding in two doors. It required half an hour to get Alexander out, as the Sheriff refused to give up the keys. Alexander fought like a tiger, and was knocked senseless before he could be taken from the cell. Outside he revived.

It was first decided to hang him in the jail yard, but this was changed to burning, and it was announced that Alexander would be taken to the place where Pearl Forbes's bory was found two months ago.

This place was reached after a long detour down Broadway and through the fashionable part of the city. When the mob arrived an iron stake had been driven into an old timber pile ready for the burning. This was prepared after the Sheriff's deputies left for the penitentiary to get Alexander. The spot was in a deep gully or basin, and it afforded a fine view of the execution for 5000 persons.

Alexander walked up to the iron stake in a bold manner and William Forbes, father of Pearl Forbes, and a younger brother of Miss Roth tied him with chains and wire. Alexander called for his old mother, but she was not in the crowd. She had been and was weeping, when negro friends took her away to her home.

After two cans of coal oil were thrown over Alexander and the pile of lumber, Mr. Forbes asked:

"Are you guilty of murdering my daughter?"

"I don't know what you have me here for," replied Alexander.

Forbes said: "For killing my girl on this very spot."

"Mr. Forbes, if that's your game, you have the wrong man."

"Burn him," yelled the crowd.

"Gentlemen, you've got lots of time," said Alexander. "You are burning an innocent man. You took advantage of me. Will you let me skake hands with all my friends?"

"You have no friends in this crowd," said some one.

"I am innocent, let me pray," said Alexander, as Mr. Forbes applied a match to the pile. Then he cried "Oh, my God, oh, my God," as the flames blazed up about him.

Alexander was conscious only for a moment. Long afer he was dead lumber was piled up to try and completely incinerate the body.

Fully one-third of the crowd that witnessed the burning were women, and there were hundreds of school children in it. School was dismissed just as the fights with the mobs in the city began. There were a few hundred negroes in the crowd and the younger ones among them joked and acted as did the whites during the half hour it required to tie Alexander to the stake. After the victim had been cremated the mob leaders mentioned the names of other negroes and it looked as though the city jail would be stormed to get a negro named Letcher.

Negro Lynched in South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C.—Charles Lang, a negro, was hanged on the limb of a tree near Elko, Barnwell County, and shot to death. The wife of a farmer had been assaulted earlier in the day by a negro. Lang was arrested by a party of whites and was identified by the women. He was then dragged into the woods and killed.

The World's Merchant Marine.

In 1900 there were altogether 12,280 steamships afloat, of which 5649 were British, 1031 German, 674 United States, 545 French, 719 Norwegian, 394 Spanish, 304 Italian, 484 Russian, 383 Japanese, 257 Dutch, 335 Danish, 544 Swedish, 193 Austro-Hungarian, 122 Greek, 214 Brazilian, 82 Turkish, 82 Belgian, 76 Argentinian, 38 Chinese, 39 Chilean, 28 Portuguese, 30 Cuban, 15 Roumanian, 21 Uruguayn, 16 Mexican and 59 of other nationalities. The number of sailing vessels was 27,982, of which 7326 were British and 3671 American. The total tonnage of steamers was 21,787,600, and that of sailing vessels 8,205,089.

Oxford is the greatest university in the world. It has 21 colleges and 5 halls.

There Is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

The Island of Formosa, now a Japanese possession, will soon have a new railway line of great importance. It will be built by a syndicate of Japanese capitalists.

Many of the Italian railroads are to be shortly transformed to the electric system.

Lane's Family Medicine

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50 cents.

So poor is the spelling in some of the Chicago schools that a return to the spelling methods of the country schools of two decades ago is earnestly advocated in that city.

The Icelander believes that whistling is as sinful as profanity.

Each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYE colors either Silk, Wool or Cotton perfectly at one boiling. Sold by all druggists.

When lightning strikes a tree it occasionally converts the sap into steam, which explodes and scatters the wood in all directions.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

The impecunious man doesn't need a magnifying glass to make a dollar look pretty big.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

No man is so obstinate as to refuse to give an automobile the right of way.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C.C.C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

When a man lets drop a remark he doesn't necessarily break his word.

If you want "good digestion to wait upon your appetite" you should always chew a bar of Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti.

You can't convince a man that there is nothing new under the sun when he has neuralgia.

Frey's Vermifuge Cures.

Children relieved and absolutely cured. Reputation of 60 yrs. 25c. At Druggists.

The girl who cherishes an ideal is apt to remain an old maid.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

The burglar believes in taking matters into his own hands.

The best is the cheapest. Carter's Ink is the best, yet it costs no more than the poorest.

When a fellow is just cut out for a tailor he has a fitting occupation.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures a cough or cold at once. Conquers croup, bronchitis, grippe and consumption. 25c.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

PATENTS WITHOUT FEE unless successful. Send description; and get free opinion. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1864. Div. 3, 817—14th Street, WASHINGTON, D. C. Branch offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit.

FREE ELECTRIC BELT OFFER

WITH TEN DAY'S FREE WEARING TRIAL in your own home, we furnish the genuine and only HEIDELBERG ALTERNATING CURRENT ELECTRIC BELTS to any reader of this paper. No money in advance; very low cost; positive guarantee. COSTS ALMOST NOTHING compared with most all other treatments. Cures when all other electric belts, appliances and remedies fail. QUICK CURE for more than 50 ailments. ONLY SURE CURE for all nervous diseases, weaknesses and disorders. For complete sealed confidential catalogue, cut this ad out and mail to us. SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

CADETS ABOLISH HAZING

An Agreement Signed by the Presidents of the Four Classes.

INVESTIGATORS ARE PLEASED

At a Meeting of All the Classes the West Pointers Unanimously Decided to Abolish Exercising and Hazing of Every Form in the Future — Their Action Was Entirely Unexpected.

West Point, N. Y.—The Congressional investigation of the West Point Military Academy has borne fruit sooner than expected. On Saturday, when the Congressmen were hurrying their inquiries to a termination, the cadets of all four classes held a meeting in Grant Hall and unanimously decided to abolish exercising and hazing of every form, as well as the practice of "calling out" fourth class men. This is exactly what General Dick and the other members of the Congressional Committee have been trying to impress on the cadets who have testified before them as the only course open to them if they desired to see the fair name of the United States Military Academy unsullied and above reproach.

The following communication was addressed to Superintendent A. L. Mills, who took it to General Dick:

"Sir—Having been cognizant of the manner in which the system of hazing as practiced at the Military Academy is regarded by the people of the United States, we, the cadets of the United States Military Academy, while maintaining that we have pursued our system from the best motives, yet realizing that the deliberate judgment of the people should, in a country like ours, be above all other considerations, do reaffirm our former action abolishing the exercising of fourth class men, and do further agree to discontinue hazing, the requiring of fourth class men to eat anything against their desire and the practice of 'calling out' fourth class men by class action, and that we will not devise other similar practices to replace those abandoned. Respectfully submitted.

"For the first class, W. R. Bettison, President class 1901; for the second class, B. O. Mahaffey, President class 1902; for the third class, Quinn Gray, President class 1903; for the fourth class, Joseph A. Atkins, representing class 1904."

After reading the document General Dick said: "This voluntary act of the corps has so impressed the committee that they have every reason to believe that in spirit and letter it will be carried out by the cadets who are now at the Military Academy. This action of the men is justly commended by this committee and will be received with feelings of approbation by the people of the country."

CASHIER HARPSTER'S FALL.

Stole $130,000 From a Kansas Bank and Wronged His Benefactor.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The inhabitants of Wathena, Kan., and neighborhood are excited over the wrecking of the bank of the town and the suicide of the cashier, Frank Harpster. Nearly 250 depositors of the town are rendered penniless by the wild-cat speculations of the cashier with the bank's funds. It is known that Harpster stole $130,000.

The directors of the bank, in a statement, said that they owned only ten out of fifty shares of the bank and that the dead cashier owned the other forty.

Harpster squandered nearly the whole of the bank's funds in bucket shops of this city. Fred Dubach, an aged German, who gave Harpster his start in life, had only $3000 in cash Saturday and deposited it half an hour before the bank closed. Harpster knew when he received the money his benefactor never would get a penny of it again.

Harpster had no confidants. The knowledge of his grain speculations completely astounded his friends who had no suspicion whatever that he ever dealt in stocks.

LOST IN NIAGARA RAPIDS.

Fate of One of Two Duck Hunters Who Lost an Oar While in Midstream.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—A few days ago Joseph E. Marsh and John Wiesen, machinists, went out on the upper river duck hunting. They rowed toward midstream, when in trying to pick up a duck they lost one of their oars. Then they were at the mercy of the current. With one oar they tried to reach the American shore, but the current was too swift. Furthermore, the high wind drove an ice floe in front of them, and when they entered it they were helpless.

When below Port Day, Marsh left the boat and tried to make shore over the ice. Coming to an open spot people called to him to swim. He leaped into the water, and when below Fourth street, very close to the rapids, he caught a pole and was pulled ashore nearly dead.

Wiesen, still in the boat, seeing Marsh rescued, jumped into the water, but being unable to swim, soon disappeared and was lost. The boat was seen to pass under the Goat Island bridge, and no doubt was swept over the American Falls. He was thirty-five years old and leaves a widow and two children.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The return of M. S. Quay to the Senate was made the occasion for a remarkable demonstration. His desk and those near it were massed with flowers for him.

The Loud bill to revise and codify postal laws contains a provision to abolish private mailing boxes.

The President sent the following nomination to the Senate: Colonel H. B. Freeman, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be Brigadier-General.

Secret Service Chief Wilkie reports a new counterfeit bank note. It is a poor direct photographic reproduction of the $10 note of the Tompkins County National Bank of Ithaca, N. Y., check letter B, charter number 1561, bank number 3894, series of 1882.

W. W. Rockhill, special Commissioner of the United States to China, has been recalled.

The State Department received official notice that the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty are under consideration at the Foreign Office in London.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

A schoolhouse to cost $50,000 for Santiago, Cuba, has been contracted for.

The platform of the newly-formed Federal party aims at the immediate restoration of peace in the Philippines.

Nearly 1300 men were arrested in cockpits situated in various towns south of Manila, P. I., on suspicion of being guerillas. Most of them were released.

A printing establishment at Manila, P. I., charged with publishing seditious matter, was confiscated.

A proposal to incorporate a city of Honolulu, to include the Island of Oahu, was made to the Republican Committee on Charter of the Hawaiian Legislature. The proposed city would have an area of 600 square miles.

The Government work at Pago-pago, Samoa, is going on well, though the San Francisco contractors have met many difficulties.

DOMESTIC.

An order was placed in Philadelphia for 2400 tons of sauerkraut to be sent to the Kaiser's army in China.

As a result of the miners' strike Colorado is on the verge of a coal famine, and a legislative committee will investigate the matter.

The new torpedo boat destroyer Bailey made 30.38 knots an hour on a trial trip, thus becoming the fastest boat in the navy.

The next Congress of Mothers will open at Columbus, Ohio, Tuesday, May 21, 8 p. m., and close with May 24.

In his inaugural address at Indianapolis, Ind., Governor William T. Durbin declared that every means must be taken to stop lynching.

Minister Wu Ting Fang addressed the State Bar Association at Albany, N. Y., on "Chinese Jurisprudence."

A passenger train crashed into a freight train near Bath, N. Y., and several persons were injured.

Bishop Potter is organizing a Vigilance Committee of 5000 men in New York City to assist in stamping out police-protected vice and crime.

Experts said the invention of Professor Pupin would probably make telephoning around the world a possibility.

Thirty-three converts were baptized by John Alexander Dowie, the Zionite leader, at the Morning Star Baptist Church, in Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Carrie Nation, of the W. C. T. U., in jail at Wichita, Kan., for a month, charged with smashing saloon fixtures, was released on bail.

The British steamer Monarch at New Orleans, La., cleared for Cape Town with 1100 horses for the British Army.

The second trial of Jessie Morrison, charged with the murder of Mrs. Olin Castle, will be held at Eldorado, Kan., in March.

Porch climbers broke a private safe at the residence of Aaron Kohn, an attorney, at Louisville, Ky., and robbed it of $5000 worth of jewelry and money.

In trying to crawl over a broken cupboard door at Chicago four-year-old Lillian Herzstram slipped and, unable to extricate her head, was strangled to death.

Nearly 5000 deer were killed in New York State during the last season.

FOREIGN.

Adelbert Hay, United States Consul to Pretoria, has started on his return to the United States. It is improbable that he will return to Pretoria.

Gorgeous ceremonies were held in Berlin to mark the bicentenary of the Prussian kingdom.

Ecuador elected General Leonidas Plaza President.

One hundred Turkish students at Berlin are starving, as they have been without money for a year.

Two talented Berlin artists, Herr Guido Frohberg and Herr Von Der Wonde, were drowned while skating.

A mine explosion in Westphalia, Germany, caused the death of ten persons.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs denies that he intends to replace M. Pichon, the French Minister at Pekin.

The Boers captured a convoy of wagons with provisions intended for the troops at Rhenoster Kop. They killed two of the British guards and wounded eleven. The others surrendered, but later were released.

Going ashore 200 miles north of Cape Town, South Africa, the British cruiser Sybille may be a total loss.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS.

What suffering frequently results from a mother's ignorance; or more frequently from a mother's neglect to properly instruct her daughter!

Tradition says "woman must suffer," and young women are so taught. There is a little truth and a great deal of exaggeration in this. If a young woman suffers severely she needs treatment, and her mother should see that she gets it.

Many mothers hesitate to take their daughters to a physician for examination; but no mother need hesitate to write freely about her daughter or herself to Mrs. Pinkham and secure the most efficient advice without charge. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass.

Mrs. August Pfalzgraf, of South Byron, Wis., mother of the young lady whose portrait we here publish, wrote Mrs. Pinkham in January, 1899, saying her daughter had suffered for two years with irregular menstruation—had headache all the time, and pain in her side, feet swell, and was generally miserable. Mrs. Pinkham promptly replied with advice, and under date of March, 1899, the mother writes again that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured her daughter of all pains and irregularity.

Nothing in the world equals Mrs. Pinkham's great medicine for regulating woman's peculiar monthly troubles.

The Hon. Geo. Starr Writes

No. 3 Van Ness Place, New York.

Dr. Radway—With me your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankle, and at times to both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward application of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself) I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limbs in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away. Although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather, I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly,
GEO. STARR,
Emigrant Commissioner.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Sold by all Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York

Why She Wanted to Know.

The man who knew many things was instructing the new and verdant stenographer as to the use of the various office appliances, and finally introduced her to the speaking tube.

"Now, see," said the other man; "you put one tube to your ear and the other tube to your mouth, then whistle."

"Into which one do I whistle?" asked the guileless stenographer.

"Heavens!" cried the man, "which one do you suppose you whistle in, the one at your ear or the one at your mouth?"

"That was what I wanted to know," said the stenographer, "for I whistle as I sing, entirely by ear."—Memphis Scimitar.

Cold Storage For Cut Flowers.

One of the leaders of fashionable society in Philadelphia has among other table decorations a silver epergne for flowers to fill which costs $50. The owner has discovered that by setting the rare orchids and roses in cold storage they will remain fresh for a month. She is quite elated over the fact that these flowers have served to adorn three dinner parties

FALLING HAIR

Save Your Hair with Shampoos of

Cuticura SOAP

And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

MILLIONS USE CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and healing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use Cuticura Soap in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers, to use any others. Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other *medicated* soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in One Soap at One Price, viz.: TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet, best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor.

Cuticura THE SET, $1.25

Consisting of Cuticura Soap (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; Cuticura Ointment (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and Cuticura Resolvent (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A Single Set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS.—Nymu 4

Speedy, Prompt and Sure.

Acts quicker, never gripes and obtains better results than any laxative known.
Its action is marvelous, its effect immediate.
No remedy will cure constipation and biliousness so quickly and with absolutely no discomfort as

Hunyadi János

Average Dose: One-half glassful on arising in the morning.
Every druggist and general wholesale grocer in the world sells it.

ASK for the full name, "Hunyadi János. | **BLUE** Label with Red Centre Panel.

Sole Importer: Firm of ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, 130 Fulton St., N. Y.

GREEN A RAPE costs 25 cents per TON!

Greatest, Cheapest Food on Earth for Sheep, Swine, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

Will be worth $100 to you to read what Salzer's catalog says about rape.

Billion Dollar Grass

will positively make you rich; 12 tons of hay and lots of pasture per acre, so also Bromus, Peaout, Spelts (400 bu. corn, 250 bu. oats per a.,) etc., etc.

For this Notice and 10c.

we mail big catalog and 10 Farm Seed Novelties, fully worth $10 to get a start.

For 14c. 7 splendid vegetable and 3 brilliant flower seed packages and catalog.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Jan. 27—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—Missions, Resolutions.—Rom. i, 14-16.

Paul was the greatest missionary of the apostolic church. In resolution as well as in action he ever stands as the ideal missionary. His attitude toward the unsaved, his readiness to preach the gospel to them and his reasons for being so anxious to do so are clearly set forth in his splendid words to the Romans: "I am a debtor both to the Greeks and to the barbarians; both to the wise and unwise. So as much as in me is I am ready to preach the gospel to you that are at Rome also, for I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God to every one who believeth, to the Jew first and also to the Greek."

1. Paul's indebtedness to the unsaved. "I am a debtor to the Greeks and to the barbarians; both to the wise and unwise." Why was Paul indebted to all classes? It was not because of anything they had done for him. The Greeks had done nothing to put him under obligation to them. No more had the barbarians, the wise or the unwise. Paul's debt has been well called the "debt of strength." They needed the gospel. He had the gospel and the opportunity and ability to give it to them. Therefore he was under obligation to do so—the obligation of strength. Strength is always under obligation to weakness. The physically strong owe a debt to the physically weak. The financially strong owe a debt to the financially weak. Much more does spiritual strength owe a debt to spiritual weakness. Weakness always appeals to strength. Those that have are morally indebted to those who have not. We have the gospel today. The world needs it. To the extent of our ability to supply this need to the world we are under obligation to do so.

2. Paul's readiness to preach the gospel to the unsaved. "So, as much as in me is, I am ready to preach the gospel to you that are at Rome also." Paul not only recognized his indebtedness to the Romans, but he was ready to pay it. "I am ready." Readiness was a characteristic of the great apostle's life. He was ready to go to Rome to preach the gospel, ready to go to Jerusalem to face persecution, danger and death, and when martyrdom loomed up before him he was "ready to be offered up." We owe the same debt to heathendom that Paul owed. Are we ready to pay it? Are we ready to deny ourselves, to sacrifice ourselves if need be, that the heathen may be saved? We should be. At the call of God we should be ready to give time, money, prayer or self for the Christianization of the world. God calls. What is your answer? May it always be, "I am ready," "Here am I, send me."

3. Paul's reason for readiness. He was ready to preach the gospel at Rome because he was not ashamed of the gospel, and he was not ashamed of the gospel because it was the power of God unto salvation to every one who believed. The gospel is still the power of God unto salvation. Therefore it actually saves men. Therefore it is able to save all men who will believe in it, and for these reasons we should be ready and should resolve to do all in our power to send the gospel to all men—"Greeks and barbarians, wise and unwise."

THE PRAYER MEETING.

Have a "Bible reading" upon the subject of foreign missions.

BIBLE READINGS.

Isa. vi, 1-8; lii, 7; Jonah iii, 1-10; Nah. i, 15; Math. xxviii, 19, 20; Acts i, 1-8; xiii, 1-3; Rom. x, 14, 15; I Cor. ix, 16.

Thorough Consideration of the Character of Our Prayers.

If you had a friend to whom you never went but to ask for something and if your visits to your friend were made not once, but twice, or even oftener, every day, what do you suppose your friend would think of you? What, indeed, in such a case, ought you to think of yourself? Nothing, surely, that would be very flattering to your self respect. And yet there are multitudes who never go to God except for favors, who never approach Him but as beggars and suppliants. Their prayers are better than no prayers, for the infinite mercy is unwearied by our sordidness and weakness. But how incalculably much is lost by failure to recognize prayer as the opportunity for communion, as of sons with the loving Father, for absorption, during however brief a space, into the divine nature, whence to emerge with spirits chastened, purified, unburdened! Joy in the mere prayer of mendicancy we shall not know, but there is joy unspeakable in the prayer of fellowship.—Examiner.

Why His Life Was a Failure.

From Life.

"Yes, I consider my life a failure."

"Oh, Henry, how sad! Why should you say that?"

"I spend all my time making money enough to buy food and clothes, and the food disagrees with me and my clothes don't fit."

Such little pills as DeWitt's Little Early Risers are very easily taken, and they are wonderfully effective in cleansing the liver and bowels. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Jan. 27, "Our League Mottoes"—Texts, Ps. v, 3; Neh. iv, 19-21.

"So built we the wall, for the people had a mind to work."

The League purpose is to lift up ourselves and our fellows in all Christian attainments. Improvement of mind, deepening of spirituality, culture of social qualities and strengthening of church life are all included. The method used is increasing trust in God, consecration to service and elevation of ideals—looking up. All this is shown in the first text.

An excellent example of this motto put in practical operation is furnished by Joshua i, 3-6. The messenger who meets Joshua charges him to "be strong and of good courage." The work of conquering Canaan required hopeful determination. A vacillating purpose and lack of confidence would have wrecked all the prospects of Israel and the future of the church of God. High purposes and firm faith in God are needed at every stage in human advancement.

The times of Nehemiah were critical for the remnant of returning exiles and for all who in future ages should be seekers of truth and holiness.

Specially to be noted are the facts given in the text:

First.—The work is great and large.

Second.—We are separated upon the wall, one far from another.

Third.—In what place ye hear the sound of the trumpet resort ye thither unto us.

Fourth.—Our God shall fight for us.

The application of the principles working in that case can be made to our own times and needs. Our work is constructive. There is much of ruin and rubbish of all kinds which hinders our effort. Opposers swarm and are ingenious in devices to obstruct our labors. Weakness of heart and poverty of resources make friends apathetic or discouraged. The needs are many and varied; the space to be inclosed is large. We are scattered in presence and confused in plans; hence the need of giving heed to the leaders' trumpet call of danger and duty. Where you hear the bugle blast, there is the spot you are needed to repel the enemy. Get there quickly. Your brethren are there hard beset. To lose that place loses all Zion and our hope. We can hold it because "our God shall fight for us."

Conversion of the unsaved is the pressing need of the church and world. Salvation is the paramount issue. Rally for revival! Look up! Lift up!

Local Institute.

A teachers' local institute for Brady, Henderson and Oneida districts will be held in the Baptist church at Mill Creek on Friday evening and Saturday, Jan. 25 and 26.

On Friday evening at 7:30 an entertainment will be given by the Mill Creek schools and an address, "Educational Influences," by Prof. J. A. Myers, of Juniata College.

Saturday, 9:30 a. m. Singing; devotional exercises; election of officers; address of welcome, J. G. Corbin; response, M. C. Thompson; "How to Secure the Best Results in Reading," Bertha Himes, Sylva Iddings; papers, Beulah Hall, J. Ruth Grove, Isapline Landis; singing; "Discipline," Prof. W. I. Ricker; "Silent Forces," J. G. Bagshaw, R. O. Lytle, Monroe Querry; "Spelling," Idessa Rinker, Lloyd Madden.

Saturday, 1:15 p. m. Singing; "Co-operation of Parents and Teacher," Prof. A. A. Stevens; "Instruction," Supt. S. G. Rudy; "Morals," M. C. Thompson, Emma Hooper; recitations, Beulah Muckle, Grace Bausum, Verna Hawn, Katie Swanger, Edith Hawn; "What Shall We Do Unto the Child?" Prof. J. G. Dell; "Proper Aims in Teaching," J. O. Bergantz, J. A. Foster; "Shall We Have Music in the Public Schools?" G. H. Steele, Ira Swope; "Literature in Public Schools," Prof. M. H. Stephens.

All visiting teachers will be entertained. After Saturday's session trains leave Mill Creek as follows: East, Mail, 3,28 p. m., Mail Express, 7:19 p. m. West, Altoona Accommodation, 8:08 p. m.

Schoolmaster—Now, Muggins Minor, what were the thoughts that passed through Sir Isaac Newton's mind when the apple fell on his head?

Muggins—I expects he was awful glad it wasn't a brick.

Slighted.

Cousin Ethel—"Did Santa Claus bring you everything you wanted, Freddy?"

Freddy (in disappointed tones)—"Naw; he only brought me a sled, an' a bicycle, an' a goat, an' a football, an' a gun, an' a sojer suit, an' some marbles, an' a horn, an' a pair o' skates, an' a whip, an' some books, an' a spress wagon, an' a—a—some candy, an' that's all" —Truth.

"An evangelist thrashed a boy who threw stones at him. Do you think that was right?"

"Well, it seems to me it all depends on how straight the boy could throw."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Hugo Mayer's
Golden Eagle Clothing Hall

As advertised in THE ITEM of January 16th, our Semi-Annual Clearance Sale commenced Tuesday, January 15th. This is

A Grand Trading Chance.

Many of the goods advertised we are selling at a loss. Many of the readers of this paper no doubt think t strange that a merchant will sell goods and lose money, but we are compelled to do it. In the first place this has been a very warm winter and we are overstocked with heavy Suits aud Overcoats and we must turn them into cash so as to make room for spring stock. Another reason is that we seriously object to carry goods over from one season to another. Some of the good things which we have to offer are mentioned here but there are scores of other bargaina equally as good, which for want of space cannot be advertised. We invite you to come during this sale. Come as early as possible, it will pay you and pay you well.

MEN'S SUITS
$4.44
This is for a lot of odds and ends that formerly sold at $6.00, $7.00 and $7.50. We haven't all sizes of every kind but you will find every size of some kinds.

MEN'S SUITS
$5.98
In all-wool Cassimeres and Cheviots. These are great value for the money.

MEN'S SUITS
$8.47
Imported fancy worsted and all-wool black and blue Clay Worsted, also Cheviots. These are elegantly trimmed and tailored and are faultless in fit and finish.

MEN'S OVERCOATS
$4.87
Blue and black Kerseys, also a few light colored Coverts are in this lot. These are elegant bargains and will not last long at the price advertised.

MEN'S OVERCOATS
$6.98
All-wool blue and black Kersey Meltons and different shades in light colored all-wool Coverts. Also the popular gray shades.

Our Men's Overcoats at $8.97, $10.00 and $12.00 cannot be equaled any place for the money. Other stores get from $3.50 to $5.00 more for the same kinds.

MEN'S WOOL GLOVES
Black and Scotch, 25 cents.

BLACK HOSE
Fast color and seamless, 9 cents a pair.

WHITE HANDKERCHIEFS
Also blue and red ones at 4 cents.

MEN'S LEATHER GLOVES
Heavy lined, 23 cents a pair.

MEN'S OR BOYS' HEAVY SWEATERS
(Cotton) 47 cents

MEN'S HEAVY BLUE SHIRTS
46 cents.

Good elastic webb Suspenders, 17 cents.

MEN'S STIFF HATS
Late styles, $1.19. These are the regular $1.50 quality and never sold for less.

MEN'S SOFT HATS
Black and colors, regular $1.50 qualities at $1.19.

WAY'S MUFFLETS
In plain colors, 23 and 47 cents.

MEN'S AND BOYS HEAVY CAPS
to pull over the ears, 21 and 46 cts.

Handsome double-breasted Silk Vests, $1.97.

Odds and ends in heavy fleece-lined Shirts and drawers; regular 50 cent qualities at 39 cents.

Natural Wool Underwear, regular 65 cent quality, 47½ cents.

Children's heavy fleece-lined shirts and drawers, 22½ cents apiece.

YOUTHS' SUITS
$3.97
Sizes 13 to 19 years, black and fancy Cheviots, nicely made and trimmed.

YOUTHS' SUITS
$4.98
Sizes 14 to 19 years, in all-wool, black, gray, blue checks or plaid effects. These are very good values.

YOUTHS' SUITS
$6.98
In all the very latest styles and colors, nicely trimmed and made in the best manner possible.

YOUTHS' OVERCOATS
In all the latest styles and colors and a great variety of qualities, starting in price at $3.98 and up to $12.00.

CHILDREN'S SUITS
Vestee suits, ages 3 to 8, at $1.19, $1.37, $1.69 and up to $3.97.

CHILDREN'S SUITS
Ages 8 to 16, made with double breasted coats at 98 cents, $1.23, $1.69, $1.97 and up to $4.37.

Boys' three-piece Suits (coats, vests and pants), ages 9 to 16, start at $1.39 for all-wool Cheviots.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS
From 3 years up, start in price at $2.19 and up to $5.00. All of the latest styles and colors are here.

Children's Reefers, styles that we sold for $2.25 are now $1.37.

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